The Chicago Tribune.

Saturday Morning, September 7, 1872.

Miss Nellie Grant is now, according to rumor, to marry M. Duvergier de Hauranne, a French author of some note, and son of the distinguished historian of Parliamentary Government in France.

The Czar of Russia and the Emperors of Austria and Germany are now exchanging courtesies in Berlin, and the inhabitants thereof are giving their Majesties an enthusiastic reception.

Paris papers publish a rumor that the Geneva Tribunal has awarded the United States damages to the amount of $20,000,000 with interest for nine years at 7 per cent per annum. A Washington despatch says the award is $15,000,000.

Charles O'Conor's despatch to the Louisville Convention is published in full this morning. In conversation with a reporter Mr. O'Conor declared that nothing would make him accept a nomination from any quarter for any office.

General Dix writes to the Chairman of the New York Granite State Convention, accepting the nomination for Governor. He declares that the nomination was made in opposition to his expressed wishes. He decides, however, to waive all objections for the good of the party.

The Democrats of the Fifth Pennsylvania Congressional District have nominated Stanton Phillips. E. Joy Morris is the nominee of the Democrats and Liberals in the Second Pennsylvania District. The Grantites of the Second Mississippi District have nominated A. C. Howe, of Panola County.

The Liberal cause in Central and Western Pennsylvania is sweeping everything before it. The unpopularity of Hartranft in these sections of the State is so marked and widespread that the Grant speakers refrain from mentioning his name when addressing their slimly-attended meetings. Gentlemen well posted as to the drift of political preferences express the belief that Buckalew's majority in October will exceed twenty thousand.

The Schoeppe trial is now virtually ended. The testimony is all in, and the counsel for the defence have every confidence in the innocence of their client that they will submit the case to the jury without argument. The Judge remarked, yesterday, that he believed it was God's providence which alone had saved the Court and the former jury from committing a great wrong. It seems that the relatives of Mrs. Stainnecke had no suspicion of foul play until after the production of the will by Schoeppe. The Doctor, on a former trial, was sentenced to be hanged, but Governor Geary refused to sign the death-warrant.

Mr. Thompson, resident at Thornton, in Cook County, has conceived the idea of starting an ice cutting establishment in that town. As there is no ice in the place where Mr. Thompson proposes to locate his icefields, one Mr. Tabor, representing the Union Rendering Company, designs to erect buildings to be used by the company in the prosecution of their business. Moreover, the town of Thornton has, on application from Tabor et al. aforesaid, granted a license to them to engage in the business above mentioned. Mr. Thompson, having discovered that the drippings and drainings of said establishment of Tabor & Co. will tend to deteriorate the character of the water where he proposes to furnish the public, applies to Judge Farwell for an injunction to restrain the above named Tabor & Co. from erecting their proposed buildings, when His Honor, after carefully reviewing the National, State, and Municipal laws on the subject of public and private nuisances, decides that such injunction is not admissible, as Tabor & Co. have not yet established their nuisance, and Mr. Thompson has not so far suffered pecuniary loss. The parties to the controversy will therefore have to settle the matter between themselves as to whether the waters of the Calumet shall remain pure, and then be relied to serve the purposes of the ice-venders, or whether they shall become dark and odorous from the refuse of the rendering-establishment.

The report of Captain Maury, of the ill-fated steamship Bienville, describes with much particularity and clearness the scenes on board that vessel following the discovery of the fire. The Captain appears to have acted with the utmost coolness, remaining at his post until the last boat-load had left the ship. A Mr. Lawler, of Albany, a passenger on the steamer, severely denounces the second mate for his unequal distribution of the crew and passengers among the boats, some of them being so crowded as to become unmanageable, and others not having half their number. He also charges that they were the number on board. He attributes the loss of ten lives to the heartless conduct of this man. Mr. Lawler gives a thrilling account of the suffering endured by himself and the seventeen persons, among them several ladies, in the boat with him. How they clung for many hours to the gunwale of the water-logged yawl, and finally, by drifting near a damaged life-boat, were enabled to bail out their little craft and get on board of her; how, in this frail vessel, with a tropical sun pouring its fierce rays upon their uncovered heads, destitute of both water and provisions, they were still brave and hopeful; how, through the heroism and thoughtfulness of a noble tar, they improvised a sail and steered for land, being guided by the sun by day and the stars by night; and lastly how, after two days' pulling in a tempestuous sea, they reached an island inhabited by kind-hearted negroes, who nursed and cared for them until such time as the American Consul could provide for their transportation to a port where they might obtain passage home-ward.

The Chicago produce markets were generally lower yesterday, but moderately active in all but provisions and whiskey. Mess pork was nominally weak at $14.25 cash or seller the month. Lard was inactive and nearly steady, at 8 5-8@8c for winter, and 8 1-2@8 3-4c for spring. Meats were nominally unchanged, at 6 3-8@6 1-2c for shoulders, and 8 5-8@7 3-8c for short ribs. High wines were quiet and weak, with holders asking 90c. Lake freights were active, at 1-8c decline, closing at 14c for corn by sail to Buffalo. Flour was less active, but steady. Wheat was active and weak, closing 1c lower than yesterday, at $1.18 3-8@1.19, cash; $1.16 5-8@1.16 3-4c seller the month, and $1.13 1-4c seller October. Corn was active, and 3-4c lower, closing at 36 1-2@36 3-8c cash, and 37 5-8@37 3-4c seller October. Oats declined 1c, and were very dull, closing at 26c seller the month or cash, and 28 7-8@29c seller October. Rye was more active, and steady at 56c. Barley was active and irregular, closing at 64c for No. 2, and 61 1-2@62c for seller the month or seller October. Hogs were dull and weak at a further reduction of 10c, closing at $3.75@3.80 for common to choice. There was only a moderate amount of trading in the cattle market, and prices were weak and irregular. Sheep were firm at a trifle better prices.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, DIVISION OF TELEGRAPHS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Cautionary signals, Northerly to westerly winds, and clear weather will prevail over the Northwest on Monday, and during the next day over the Upper Lake region and to the Ohio Valley; by Saturday evening, Southerly winds and generally fair weather from the Gulf to Pennsylvania, and on the South Atlantic States. Southeasterly winds for the New England, to northwesterly over the Middle States, with clear weather, probably, and will be generally warm and stationary for the next 24 hours.

CAIRO—Rising.

CAIRO—Quiet; prime to choice, $4@5c.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 6.—COTTON—Firm; low middling, 20½.

Another Editor Mortally Beaten.

GARRETT, Pa., Sept. 6.—Wm. J. H. Weakley, State Senator from this district, and editor of the Carroll Herald, was assaulted and violently beaten last evening by Dr. A. B. Sharp, a prominent lawyer of the place. His wife is a sister-in-law of Senator Weakley, and has been divorced. The quarrel grew out of a contemptuous allusion in Weakley's paper to a recent speech of Sharp's.

The Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1872—SIX PAGES. NUMBER 25.

THE CAMPAIGN.

The Liberal Movement in Pennsylvania.

The Cause of Reconciliation and Reform Sweeping the State.

That O'Conor Despatch to the Louisville Convention.

Mr. Greeley's Anti-Know-Nothing Record.

Senator Schurz's Speaking Tour in Ohio.

Congressional Nominations in Various States.

HOW THINGS LOOK IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 6.—A well-known gentleman, very prominently connected with the Liberal Campaign Committee, has just returned from Pennsylvania, where he has made a thorough canvass, and reports the following as a fair statement of the situation. He found the Hantranft clique discouraged in every part of the State, except in Philadelphia. There they have control of all the machinery to perpetrate frauds, both in stuffing ballot-boxes and in making the returns. A well-conceived plan has been perfected to secure a false registry in the city. This is done by the Police Department, which has control of the registration. The success of this scheme is already apparent in the enormous and unprecedented increase of votes in Republican districts so far as the registration has proceeded. The leaders of the ring are confident of electing their State ticket, and seem to be letting almost any other part of the State go by default. The Hartranft meetings, wherever they are held, are slimly attended, and there is no enthusiasm. Their orators are the imported, and they discreetly refrain from making any allusion to the State candidate. The burden of their song being Grant as against Greeley. Bob Mackey, the Chief Bummer, and Slick Cameron's chief factotum, has this headquarters at Addison-Division, and Silenus Kemble's flask, and the Hon. Warren P. Noble, Judge Sentz, Patrick H. Ryan, and Charles Mackenzie, of Tioga, and Bob McKinney, and Henry Brobl, of Sandusky City. He sojourned at the Girard House, where Senator Thurman had already arrived. The distinguished gentlemen had a reception in the parlors, and were called upon by a great number of citizens. Mr. Schurz held court with people. The note's could not feed half of them. Mr. Thurman, with the counts of Greeley and Brown, sang from the side of the bar, to hosses, and private houses in a splendid outside emulsion of the political flesh within. This demonstration exceeded in size the great torchlight procession of the people, came from far away places. Sandusky City, for instance, sent a special train of twenty-eight cars, and Bradley City furnished an additional fourteen cars, all of them filled; and Girard, Painesville, Ashtabula, Tiffin, and other places too numerous to mention, did delegation duty. There were some ten different bands in the procession, with torches. One doing all they could for the occasion, and Thurman, and Schurz, and all admit that it was one. The last gathering was held in Northern Ohio. There were two stands, one for the bands and one for the orators. But the accommodations were inadequate, as the one of four stands and as many speakers talking (the Hungarian being accessory of course) was unlimited. The stands were gayly dressed in Liberal colors, bearing appropriate mottoes. Under the campaign circumstances, the meeting is interesting as indicating very the Liberal feeling in their vicinity to carry the State. Hiram Warner, of Jackson, presided. Noah H. Swayne, candidate for Congress in this district, was the first speaker. Senator Schurz's address was so long that he could not speak at all. Thurman's voice is not delicate enough for an audience of 10,000 people, and those who could not hear especially in his former political associations, will be glad to read it, and thus support Greeley, in an eloquent and elaborate speech. Senator Dobson is for Tilden at a Democratic meeting under Democratic auspices. Governor Allen, of Ohio, he was met by another Committee from the Democratic Executive Committee, of which the Democratic Executive Committee, of which the Democratic Executive Committee, of which

CAMPAIGN NOTES.

Gleanings from Our Correspondence.

FORT ATKINSON, WIS.—A great mass meeting was held at Milton Junction, Wis., on the 5th inst. The enthusiastic Grantites of Fort Atkinson requested the Northwestern Railway Company to furnish them special accommodations to attend the meeting; and, accordingly, six cars were placed at their disposal. The six cars carried, by actual count, seven men and four boys!

KEITHSBURG, ILL.—A Greeley and Brown Club has been formed at Keithsburg, Ill., consisting of 120 members, 35 of whom were soldiers, and many of whom were Republicans. The Democracy of that place take no stock in the Louisville fraud.

KENOSHA, WIS.—The Administrationists of Kenosha, Wis., had a meeting on the evening of the 4th inst. The number in attendance was 445, including many women and children, and a considerable number of Greeleyites. A speech was made by Charles G. Williams, the Grant nominee for Congress in the First District of Wisconsin. He said that Greeley, if elected, would put the Democrats in power, pay the Rebel debt, and pension disabled Rebel soldiers and Rebel widows and orphans; that the Chorpenning and Secor claims were all right; and that Grant did not need any defence, as he was honest.

STE. ANNE, ILL.—There was a Grant rally at Ste. Anne, Ill., August 26. A few hundred "Tanners" from Kankakee, with music and torches, arrived by train. One of the speakers—Mr. Richardson, of Kankakee—remarked: "Proud am I to say that our principles are such that never will we clasp the hand of friendship across that bloody chasm in which so many of our noble sons fell. Proud am I, my friends, to belong to that party which originated in 1854." In thus expressing pride over the fact of his Know-Nothingism, he apparently forgot that the audience he was addressing was largely composed of foreign-born citizens and Catholics; and his manifestation of sentiment in this regard met with a response that was by no means favorable. The meeting was in every respect, an utter failure. Kankakee County (says our correspondent), always heretofore Republican, will, under the banner of Greeley and Brown, next November cast a vote which will surprise many.

LANCASTER, WIS.—A Grant mass-meeting was held at Lancaster, Grant County, Wis., Aug. 31. Senator Howe made a speech, which was very "thin," and evoked no enthusiasm. Last fall, 109 votes were cast for Doolittle (Democrat) in Lancaster. To-day, most two hundred citizens of the township are pledged to vote for Greeley. "And so it is in many parts of the county, although the heavy campaign-work has not yet fairly begun on the Liberal side. A change of about 800 votes will give us a majority in the county; and these we confidently expect to get."

AURORA, ILL.—An Aurora letter says: "During the visit of the agent of Scammon's paper to this city, every possible effort was made, directly and indirectly, to supplant the other Chicago dailies,—efforts, too, that, in an ordinary business point of view, were dishonest and disgraceful. The writer of this was taking THE TRIBUNE and Times and Scammon's paper was offered gratuitously upon condition that the others should be stopped. Hundreds of copies were given away daily, and even advertisements were inserted in our local papers, asking for the names of those who would be willing to receive it at their residences regularly, delivered free of charge." Notwithstanding that Aurora, four years ago, gave Grant nearly 1,200 majority, the Greeley meetings there this year have all been largely attended, while the Grant gatherings have all proved fizzles. "The Germans of Aurora are almost unanimous for Greeley and Koerner; while the Democrats, to my knowledge, do not give a single ear to the tuneless falsetto of the Louisville Blatant Donkeys."

BOONESBORO, IA.—At Boonesboro, Iowa, Sept. 2, Mr. Orr, the Grantite candidate for Congress in that district, addressed a small crowd, and fought the Rebels more than he did during the whole nine months that he was "a Captain in the army." The Hon. J. F. Duncombe, the independent candidate for Congress in the same district, is making a strong canvass, and is daily gaining ground; and, although the Republican majority, at previous elections, was very large, his chances of success are excellent.

PORTAGE CITY, WIS.—A few days ago, a large and enthusiastic Greeley meeting was held at Portage City, Wis., which was addressed by the Hon. Moses M. Strong. The Hon. I. J. Clark, District Attorney of the county, presided, and gave his reasons for leaving the party of the Administration.

EFFINGHAM, ILL.—A letter from Effingham says: "Effingham County will give 1,000 majority for Greeley and Brown."

LINCOLN, ILL.—The Hon. B. G. Caulfield, of Chicago, spoke at Lincoln, Aug. 29. There was a very large assemblage, and Mr. G. made a capital speech. Two hundred and fifty names were signed to the roll of a Greeley and Brown Club, and A. Mayfield, banker, was chosen President, and Wallace Noel Secretary. It is proposed to make the Club 1,000 strong soon. General Hurlbut spoke in the same place, Aug. 30, to a thin assemblage of Grantites. "Everything looks well here. The Liberal Republicans and Democrats are united, determined, and hopeful, and are daily receiving accessions to their force." The Liberal Senatorial and Representative Convention for the Twenty-seventh District, Aug. 28, nominated Edmund Lynch, of Lincoln, for Senator, and Laban M. Stroud, of Tazewell, and Jacob W. Neel, of Logan, for Representatives. "We have now a full ticket in the field, and intend to elect it. You can rely upon this Congressional and Senatorial District being carried by the Liberals, if no unforeseen misfortune occurs between this and the 5th of November."

General John C. Black, the Liberal candidate for Lieutenant Governor, addressed a large meeting of Liberals at Lincoln, Ill., Sept. 3, producing a marked effect upon his audience. "The Liberal cause is in the ascendant and on the rapid increase in this county, and it is impossible to divine now how great the changes will finally be."

BRADFORD, IND.—A Greeley pole was raised at Bradford, Ind., Aug. 28, and the assemblage on that occasion was addressed by Dr. Henricks, the Liberal candidate for Congress in that District, and the Hon. A. D. Lemon, one of the Contingent Electors for the State at Large. "There is now no doubt about Henricks' election over Packard, the present member of Congress for this District. This Representative District will send an anti-Administration Representative to our State Legislature."

CLAYTON COUNTY, IA.—Mr. Myers, a German orator from Wisconsin, spoke at Elkader, Aug. 30, to a small meeting of Grantites. There were but four Germans present, three of whom were for Greeley. The speaker used very abusive language toward a very popular German speaker and preacher, the Rev. Mr. Erbens, whereupon the German portion of his audience plainly told him to "dry up" on that point; but Myers continued his abuse, whereupon the offended Germans drew off their coats, and swore they would fight it out there, if it took all night; and the speaker, thinking that discretion was the better part of valor, departed in double-quick. "The Liberal cause is progressing in this region beyond the expectations of its most sanguine friends. This county, with an average Republican majority of 800 in former years, will give Greeley and Brown from 200 to 300 majority. In Elkader, there is a Liberal Club, with 60 straight Republicans enrolled and 120 Democrats. In this city no club is yet formed, but there are between fifty and sixty influential, hard-working, old-fashioned, wide-awake Republicans laboring in the cause, and their efforts are not in vain."

ASHTON, ILL.—The Hon. William Burchall, of Oregon, of the Liberal Electoral ticket, made a telling speech to a large gathering at Ashton, Ill., Aug. 31.

STREATOR, ILL.—At Streator, Ill., Sept. 2, the Grantites had a procession of 21 persons. "The Postmaster, who was absent, would have made 22."

PECATONICA, ILL.—"There never was as much enthusiasm manifested over a nomination for President as there is here this morning over the nomination of O'Conor. The Grant men are leaving their party by dozens and coming out for the Louisville candidate. You can hardly meet a man who was for Grant yesterday but is hurrahing for O'Conor this morning; and the present prospect is, judging from the changes going on here, that Grant will not get a dozen votes in the town. The Greeley men stand fast, not one wavering in the least."

ATKINSON, ILL.—Scammon's paper of Sept. 2 says: "Atkinson, Henry County, Ill., has a Grant and Wilson Club that started with 50 members, which will be increased in a few days to 100." The fact is, that, at the meeting at which this club was organized, there were but 30 persons present, including several children.

MARENGO, IOWA.—A large Liberal meeting at Marengo, Iowa, Sept. 3, was presided over by the Hon. John R. Serrin, ex-member of the Legislature, and always a Republican; and was addressed by the Hon. Geo. J. Boal, Liberal Republican, of Iowa City; G. W. Rutherford, Liberal Republican, of Victor; and N. B. Holbrook, Democrat, of Marengo. "The Liberal element of this town and county embraces many of our most influential Republicans and all the Democrats. We will render a good account in November."

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

Sowing Blue Grass—Rye for Pasture—Raising of Colts in the Fall—Profit of Farming—Labor Free to All—A New Siberian Crab-Apple—A Corn-Cutting Machine Wanted—The Weather and the Crops—A Gas-Well.

From Our Agricultural Correspondent.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Aug. 31.

SOWING BLUE GRASS.

Mr. Johnson, of Vermilion County, inquires in regard to the sowing of blue grass, and other matters, as follows: "I want to sow Kentucky blue grass on land that is now in corn. Must I sow without harrowing? Will it pay to sow rye for late pasture? Is it too late to breed my mares?" Blue grass is always slow to make a good turf; at least two or three years are required; and, for this reason, it is best to sow other pasture grasses with it, that have a more vigorous growth at first. The rye will make good late pasture, and will also be good early feed in the spring. It may be sown broadcast among the corn at once, and will grow, in such a season as the present one, among the corn without harrowing. There are few corn-fields at this time that it is possible to get a horse through with a one-horse harrow, and it is therefore fortunate that rye can be sown without the use of this implement. The stalks should be broken down early in the winter, and the blue grass seed, to which about four quarts of timothy seed to the acre should be added, sown on a light snow; not that the snow is essential to the growth of the seed, but for its even distribution. The rye and timothy will make good pasture, and it will be a trifle better if one or two quarts of red clover are added at the time of sowing. No harrowing will be required in this case. At the end of the second year, the clover will have disappeared, when the timothy and blue grass will have about an even race; after that, the latter will become the dominant grass, and, in a few years, have full control. Few farmers can appreciate the slow growth of blue grass for the first year or two, and often plow under the young plants, pronouncing it a failure, when the stand is really a good one for this kind of grass. In the sowing of blue grass on lawns, it should, in all cases, have white clover and timothy mixed with it, for these cover the ground at once, and, by their shade, protect the young plants of blue grass until they have made good roots, when it is one of the most hardy and vigorous of all our grasses, but when young, is the most delicate.

Many farmers prefer late colts, for this gives them the use of the mares in the early part of the season, and the colts bred in the fall are generally the best. For one, I prefer the late colts, and have no hesitation in recommending that course whenever practicable.

PROFITS OF FARMING.

A farmer of Lake County, Ind., writes an able letter on the profits of farming and the effects of the present tariff on prices. The tries have been so often and so ably set forth in the editorial column of THE TRIBUNE, that they need no repetition at this time; but I will repeat what I stated some weeks since, in answer to the question, "What shall we do with our boys?" in order to make the relation of farmer to the present tariff a little more clear to our correspondent. In the first place, the theory of a protective tariff is very fine—on paper. It gives to the farmer the world's markets in which to sell the products of his fields for solid coin. Then he exchanges at home for all his needs, and thus has the coin brought from the pauper laborers of other nations, who are compelled to purchase his raw material. To be a little more precise: the surplus products of our farms are sent to England in the shape of pork, beef, cheese, butter, corn, wheat, and oats. By a protective tariff to aid our manufactures, we make all the manufactured goods that we need, and the pauper artisans of England must pay us in solid, shining gold for our products, for we need none of their goods. Then all these things cost them double freight, for we have no freight coming to us, for they send us no raw products, and the vessels that take out our products come back ballasted with the gold, and sand enough to keep the vessels trim. This is the theory; but thus far, some jarring in the machinery has prevented smooth working.

The Trades-Unions come in, and run our factories, and dictate the number of workmen, and who they shall be, and also the number of apprentices, so that only a certain number of skilled workmen can be employed. In this manner, the mechanical products are limited, and the prices kept on a level with those of Europe, with the tariff added. This is why there is such a wide difference between mechanical and rural labor, and the difference between capital that is employed in the mechanical industries and that for the production of the raw material. If the citizens of this country, with all its wealth of soil, of coal, of minerals, of cheap water-power, of easy access to all the markets of the world, aided by the industry and genius of her people, cannot go into the markets of the world, and sell and buy without let or hindrance, they ought to have facilities for leaving the country, and emigrating to those favored countries whose artisans are stigmatized by our politicians as the serfs and pauper laborers of other countries.

LABOR FREE TO ALL.

We boast of our free institutions and our wonderful facilities for education; but this is not true. If the sons of the farmer, the mechanic, and the merchant could choose their vocations, they would, at least in half the cases, seek a trade; but, under this despotism of these Trades-Unions, that is useless, for they are shut out. As farmers, we have the power by our votes to send such men to legislate for us as will not let this wrong continue, but break up all these monopolies, and make the right to labor in any department of the industries that they may choose. Such a state of things would soon make all things level, and put manufactures on the same basis as agriculture, for men will prefer the one that pays the best. Agriculture is paying enormous profits to all other industries, without any benefit to the country beyond a few who may amass colossal fortunes. We had hoped something from our agricultural colleges, but these have failed us, because they are not managed by those for whom they were instituted. We must have a tariff for revenue, but beyond that let us sell what we can, obtain the best price, and buy where we can buy the cheapest. Let us open the works up to our own people, and thus talk about British gold and monopolies will lose all its force as capital for the politician.

While the farmer is at home, quietly pursuing his labor, the demagogue is at work packing caucuses and conventions, and foisting himself on the voters, who see no way of shaking him off. But it is time that these things had an end. It is safe to say that one-half of our annual crop of lawyers and would-be pulpit orators would learn useful trades if the workshops were open to them. But, in all these trades, there is a sort of despotism that has become repugnant to our American youth, and, as a last resort, they seek some easy situation in the professions, or spend their time in loafing around saloons and billiard-tables.

We are not producing too much, provided we had a reasonable proportion of manufactures that would give steady employment to the idle. Our agricultural laborers are men mainly the scum of the cities, who are occasionally driven to the country from crime or want. These are unskilful, unreliable, and unprofitable. Most of them would have learned trades, had the opportunity been offered them when young; but, instead, they have become dissipated, and of no value to the community. Our Farmers' Clubs should turn their attention to this subject, and see if we cannot have a better state of things. We need something for our boys besides the professions and office-seeking. The new features in our laws relative to Justices and County Courts are destined to lessen the demand for legal services at least one-half, and we shall have a dozen lawyers in each town thrown on the cold charities of the world for a living. The insurance offices are full, land agencies are overstocked, and the Reform movement bodes no good to the office-seeker. They will not make good farmers; they are not wanted in the pulpit; they make indifferent schoolmasters; but we might put them to some useful trade, for something must be done for them. In short, this subject of labor for all must have attention before we drift beyond it.

SIBERIAN CRAB-APPLES.

FRANKLIN GROVE, Lee Co., Ill., Aug. 27.

I send you to-day a box of my seedling Siberian crab, No. 20. What do you think of it?

A. R. WHITNEY.

The apples come in fine order; are large and showy, measuring two inches in diameter, and weighing an average of two ounces. They do not look much like a Siberian crab, as they more closely resemble a small-sized Cooper apple, with a very similar flavor. For the uses that Siberian crab-apples are usually put, it has little value, as it cannot be better than a common apple for jelly; but, for eating, it is passable, and, should it prove more hardy at the North than the common apple, it will be an acquisition, for it is the only crab-apple that I have seen that is at all passable for eating. Time alone will test its real value at the North. For the natural apple districts, it will not take the place of other apples, and will only be desirable in a collection of the Siberian crab-apples. Mr. Whitney has pursued this matter of seedlings with skill and energy, and we hail this as a favorable omen of success.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Aug. 24.

FRIEND "RURAL": I have two hundred acres of corn, and need a machine to cut it. Will you please write me if I can get such a machine, and where it can be got. I have heard that there was such, but cannot learn where to get it. Yours,

GEORGE LEONARD.

A large number of machines for cutting up corn for shocking and for husking on the hill, have been shown at our State Fairs. But I have neither seen or heard of one that has been put in the field for actual work. If any person has such, he had better send one for trial to Mr. Leonard, who will no doubt do it justice. A machine of this kind is not so easily made, or managed when made. The models that I have seen work nicely; but, in the field, have thus far, so far as I have seen proved of no virtue; and the handcorn-knife, in the hands of a stout man, is the best thing that I have seen. Corn-cutting and shocking in this part of the State is a subject of no small importance, as large fields are thus managed for the winter-feeding of stock; and as barns multiply, more of it will be done on the small farms; but I have no idea of seeing this work done with animal power, any more than that of husking.

A FLY TRAP.

Very much to the surprise of the women-folk, we have at last a cheap and efficient fly-trap. For this we are indebted to J. M. Harper, a farmer of El Paso, Ill. It is a wire cage, with a molasses argument. A neighbor, who keeps whiskey in the house in case of snake-bites, says a little whiskey and sugar is better than the molasses. It is called Harper's Fly-Trap, and costs so little that it must soon have a place in every well-regulated family where flies abound. It leaves no dead flies lying around loose, to fall into your soup.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

The hot days of August have brought the corn forward, and farmers will begin cutting up the coming week, though an early frost would materially lessen the crop. The seeding of winter wheat is now the order of the day, and a larger breadth than usual will be sown, as the most of the oat-stubble will be occupied with this crop. Winter wheat and clover are beginning to take their place in the corn-rotation, and will, no doubt, make farming more profitable than the one staple, corn. Farmers are now crowding their fat hogs with the new corn, cut up and hauled into the hog-lots. They find warm weather is the time to make pork, and that new corn is better than the old. The demand for farm hands continues, as threshing, and the shocking of the corn crop, must have attention. We have had too many showers of late to please every one, yet we have very little reason to complain, when we take the whole range of things into consideration.

The question in regard to farm wells is not exhausted, but in a better prospect of solution. A neighbor has bored 70 feet, and has plenty of burning gas. The well makes a horrid noise in sending out the gas. What will be the result is uncertain. It is no new thing, but this well holds out so long that the owner thinks of tubing it and making use of it for fuel and light. Our geologists can't give us any light on the subject beyond the simple gas-light of the well.

RURAL.

From Boy to Man.

In Poultney town, in old Vermont,
Some sixty years ago,
A child was born to bless a pair,
In circumstances low.

He grew apace, and soon the man
Burst forth from boyhood's mien,—
An earnest man whose brow was formed
To wear the laurel green.

Not as some victors in the games
That Corinth saw of old,
Or grim Olympus, from whose crest
Stern Jove his thunders rolled.

These were but festive victories,
And lasted but a day;
They changed the course of no events;
Indeed, they were but play.

The bay that long has been his crown
Was earned by hard soul-toil;
No easy races has he run,—
He trod a blood-drenched soil,

And lifted high his noble front
Against all party darts;
Soon fitly will he be enshrined
In honest people's hearts.

Our modern sage, through forty years,
Has battled steadfastly,
And struck few blows that did not tend
To raise Humanity.

His name is known throughout the land
He's labored to make free;
And seldom has a man deserved
More at her hands than he.

Then let our hands their office do,
The Fifth day of November;
Go cast the vote that bears his name,—
'Tis Greeley, please remember.

H. N. HARDING.

DR. SCHŒPPE.

His Second Trial.

From the Germantown (Pa.) Chronicle.

The case of Paul Schœppe, now undergoing a second trial for the murder of Miss Steinecke at Carlisle, is remarkable, apart from the illustration it affords of the law's delay. There has seldom been a case of this sort that attracted more attention, and seldom an accused man who had more earnest efforts made in his behalf. It has required three years' time and two acts of the Legislature, to say nothing of column after column of newspaper discussion to obtain a second trial for him, and the trial itself promises to be long and vexatious.

The reader will scarcely require that we recall the circumstances of the case. Miss Steinecke was an unmarried woman about 65 years of age, a resident of Baltimore, who became ill while on a visit to Carlisle, and was attended by Schœppe, a practising physician of that town. On the 28th day of January, 1869, she died, and a will, executed by her on the 17th of the preceding November, was admitted to probate in the Orphans' Court of Baltimore on the day after the funeral in that city. By this will she devised her estate to sundry legatees, including several charitable institutions. A few hours afterward Paul Schœppe filed a will in the same Court, purporting to have been executed by Miss Steinecke on the 3d of December, 1868. This will was in Schœppe's own handwriting, and it was witnessed by his father, then living in Carlisle. It bequeathed the whole estate of the deceased, amounting to over $50,000, to Paul Schœppe.

The friends of Miss Steinecke very naturally declared this will to be fraudulent, and the suspicion at once arose that Schœppe had shortened the old lady's life with a view to obtaining her property. He was accordingly arrested and charged with causing the death of Maria Steinecke by "administering poisonous substances" to her on the 27th of January, the day before she died. The trial commenced before Judges Graham, Stuart, and Blair, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, on the 24th of May, 1869, and was concluded on the 31st of June, having lasted ten days. The evidence against Schœppe was mainly circumstantial, and the case for the prosecution rested chiefly, if not entirely, upon the testimony of two Baltimore physicians, one of whom, Dr. Conrad, had made a *post-mortem* examination of the body of Miss Steinecke, and had discovered no natural cause of death, while the other, Dr. Aiken, had examined the contents of her stomach, and testified that he had found traces of poison. The jury found a verdict of guilty.

Certainly all appearances were terribly strong against Schœppe, but there was just one flaw in the testimony. The test upon which Dr. Aiken relied to establish the presence of poison were altogether insufficient and reliable, and were declared to be so by the most competent chemists and medical jurists throughout the country. It was on this account, and this only, that a number of the prominent physicians of Philadelphia interested themselves in Schœppe's behalf, and their belief of the insufficiency of the evidence against him has since received a most striking confirmation. This Dr. Aiken, whose testimony convicted Schœppe, was the same chemist who appeared as the chief witness for the prosecution in the trial of Mrs. Wharton, where his evidence was completely overturned by Dr. Reese and others, and where he was shown to be grossly careless and incompetent. Under these circumstances it is impossible to resist the conclusion that Schœppe, whether guilty or not, was not rightfully convicted.

The end of the first trial, however, was but the beginning of the case. A motion for a new trial was made and overruled. A petition to the Supreme Court for a writ of error was dismissed. A pardon was asked from the Governor, but refused, and a warrant was issued for Schœppe's execution on the 23d of December, 1869, but for obvious reasons not carried into effect. A writ of error was subsequently granted, and after argument the Supreme Court affirmed the judgment of the Court below. Schœppe's counsel then applied to the Legislature and procured the passage of an act which made it the duty of the Supreme Court to examine into the law and facts of the case when a writ of error was sued out, but the Court decided, in May, 1870, that the act could not operate *ex post facto*, and declined to hear the case. Again pressure was brought to bear on the Governor to induce him to give Schœppe the benefit of the doubt and pardon him, but this the Governor, for some unexplained reason, refused, though he declined to fix another day for the execution. Schœppe's friends then went once more to the Legislature and induced it to pass a special act to empower the Court of Quarter Sessions to grant a new trial in the case. We are not sure that anything would have come even of this extraordinary act, but that a new Judge had meanwhile been elected in Cumberland County, and the motion for a new trial being made before him, was granted.

And so, after the lapse of more than three years, Paul Schœppe is again on trial. But in truth it is rather the medical experts who are on trial. Dr. Conrad and Dr. Aiken again appear as the chief witnesses for the prosecution, but it is doubtful whether they can make their testimony any stronger than it was before, although Dr. Conrad went through the very absurd performance of dissecting a brain in court, to show the jury, we suppose, how well he could do it. On the other hand, Dr. Reese, Dr. Genth, and Dr. Rogers, thorough experts, are called for the defence, with the expectation, of course, that they will convince the jury of the unreliable character of Dr. Aiken's testimony. It is upon this that Schœppe's counsel mainly rely; and rightly, for with no conclusive evidence that Miss Steinecke died from other than natural causes, it will of course be impossible to convict Schœppe of her murder, whatever suspicion the circumstances may still cast upon him. Thus it will be seen that the whole case turns, as did the Wharton case, on the skill of the Baltimore experts. Perhaps it would not be far out of the way to call this a contest between the Philadelphia and the Baltimore medical schools, with the odds heavily in favor of the former.

MISCELLANEOUS.

An immense cigar manufactory has been completed at Key West, Fla.

—In a recent article in the *Dublin University Magazine*, insanity is defined as dyspepsia of the brain.

—The expenses of the Post Office Department in Texas are $401,166 in excess of the receipts.

—The *Jewish Messenger* laments the lack of rabbis, and exhorts its people to make good the deficiency.

—An Indiana woman furnishes a dreadful warning to the fair sex. She talked herself into a tongue paralysis.

—The new hundred-dollar greenback will soon be in circulation. It will have a hearty welcome, irrespective of party.

—A Cincinnati paper boasts that Cincinnati is the best market for cheap jewelry in the Western country. It says one house alone has sold $375,000 worth in the past year.

—"Would you take the last cent a person has for a glass of soda water?" asked a Kansas youth. "Yes," responded the unthinking proprietor; whereupon the hopeful pulled out the cent and got the drink.

—Manufacturers of blast furnace machinery everywhere are driven to their utmost capacity, and more work is ordered from the different workshops for general distribution than can be turned out in twelve months.

—The saloon-keepers of Vicksburg, Miss., complain of a great falling off in the sale of whiskey and brandy. Three fourths of 'em take beer.

—The Americans in Europe are crowding to Baden Baden, anxious to reap the last golden harvest. The Government will close the place at the end of the year.

—Sharks are making use of the Suez Canal for improper purposes. They find a short cut through it from the Indian Seas to the Adriatic, where there is said to be good feeding, especially off Lissa.

—It is more difficult to enlist men for the Marine Corps than for any other branch of the service on land or sea, and the recruiting officers are not meeting with success in getting the number needed for the navy.

—Middletown boys are enterprising. As excursion trains from Hartford pass the station, they knock the handkerchiefs from the hands of the children with long poles. One boy secured ten on Wednesday.

—A curious directory is announced for Paris, consisting, in alphabetical order, of the names of all persons who have been declared bankrupt, separated from their wives, or convicted in the Courts, since 1848.

—It might surprise some of our readers to be informed that there are manufactured in the United States a little over 2,250,000 packages of pins per annum. Each one of these packages should contain 3,300 pins, giving the enormous amount of 7,425,000,000 pins made annually.

—Here is a Knoxville (Tenn.) advertisement: "Having a dead sow and litter of twelve dead pigs under my kitchen, I am anxious to sell them low to the Council to purify some other part of the city. It is hard to part with such health-promoting animals, but I am poor and will make the sacrifice for cash."

—Poughkeepsie, N. Y., offers the Steinway Piano Company five acres of land and $25,000 to locate in that city.

—The greatest murder known in Japan for years was committed in Yeddo six weeks ago, by twelve policemen, who entered a merchant's house, killed its eleven inmates, and carried off $14,000. The twelfth member of the family, a little boy, saved himself by creeping into an iron pot, and he identified four of the policemen in Court.

—A curious law suit will commence shortly in Paris. On July 23, 1870, a wager of 200,000 francs to 100,000 francs was offered in a newspaper that the French would be at Berlin on the 15th of August. On the following day a merchant addressed a letter to the same journal, accepting the wager, and he intends to sue for the money by law.

—Vincennes is the scene of the last of some half dozen wife elopements that have recently occurred in Indiana. Mrs. LeRoy S. Taylor, "fair, fat and 40," after twenty years of wedded bliss, lit out with a widower named Blayne. Leroy overtook the fugitives at New Albany, and compromised by agreeing to forward madame's wardrobe to her in return for a watch she had carried away.

—The silhouette used to be in favor, when people could get nothing better. Its origin is said to be this: M. Silhouette was a French minister, who recommended economy and thrift. His adversaries laughed at him, and inventing the profile portrait cut out of black paper, as economical and thrifty when applied to the encouragement of art, they gave to it the Minister's name, and a black profile is still called a silhouette.

One of the rival lines of steamboats will take passengers from St. Louis to Keokuk for 25 cents, and to St. Paul for $1.

—It has been noticed as a curious fact, that during the recent terrible thunder-storms the lightning has never done any damage in cities of any considerable size. Undoubtedly the iron which enters so largely into the construction of cities nowadays in buildings, railroads, telegraph lines, etc., dissipates the electric fluid so rapidly and completely, as it approaches the earth, that it is rendered harmless.

—Irwin, Ga., boasts of a watermelon vine that covers a space of ground 40 feet in diameter, and on which there were 30 melons, averaging 31 pounds in weight.

—Such is the popular feeling against capital punishment in England that of the forty-eight persons sentenced to death during the past three years, only twenty were executed.

—Among the latest patent contrivances designed to stop runaway horses, is a pair of blinders by which the driver, on pulling a cord, instantly and effectually blindfolds the animal.

—California papers say there is no gold mine in the State that will yield so large a proportionate profit as would the cinchona tree, if the attempt at its culture should prove successful.

—Serious trouble between United States soldiers and negroes is reported from Jacksboro, Texas. It began at a negro dance, where a sergeant was killed and a corporal wounded. The soldiers then went out gunning, and killed several negroes.

—Heavy fires are raging in the woods below Richmond, Va., and cover an area of from 1,500 to 2,000 acres. The fields of grass of this year's growth, in their dry and parched condition from the drought, were burned over like stubble, and two houses were consumed in the progress of the flames.

—An inclined railway, over which cars are to ascend and descend by steel wire ropes and stationary engines, is to be constructed just outside of San Francisco. The incline will be 2,800 feet in length, and at the top the cars are to be delivered over to a horse railway.

—The peon system of labor still remains throughout Mexico and upon the Rio Grande border of Texas. A poor man, on account of his own or the necessities of his family, once obliged to become the debtor of one of the wealthier classes, becomes a bondman, and his servitude is enforced until, by his labor, he discharges the debt.

—A Troy man asserts that not one grain of arsenic has been used in the manufacture of paper collars since the hue and cry was raised about it some years ago. He says that the gloss on collars is produced in the laundries of that city by the use of starch, white wax, gum arabic, bluing, and sometimes spermaceti.

—Times are rather dull in Danbury. It is no unusual thing to see five boys file up to a Peruvian beer fountain, while the oldest calls for a glass of the fluid and drinks it down amid the subdued silence of the four others, who then patiently follow him out again. Fortunate is the boy who has an invitation to one of these entertainments.—*Danbury News.*

—The State authorities should see to it that every murderer in Kentucky attends the September hanging in Louisville. If you don't think so, read this from the Boston *Post*: "A year ago Charles Baker was hanged at Fonda, N. Y., and since that time five persons who witnessed the execution have committed suicide by the noose."

—Music on excursion boats is commendable, but the fiddlers should be judicious in their selections. For instance, the other afternoon, an excited passenger on a New York boat, after manifesting uneasiness in various ways, suddenly threw his camp stool at the heads of the industrious musicians, with the remark: "My girl played that for me ten years ago, and she's dead now, you beggars!"

—The site of the old Fleet prison in London, familiar to cis-Atlantic readers of Fielding and Dickens, is to be utilized for religious purposes by the Congregationalists.

—A former resident of Arizona, who is thoroughly familiar with the so-called diamond regions, asserts that Arizona diamonds are nothing more than peculiarly brilliant quartz crystals. Of these he has repeatedly collected large quantities, for the amusement of the little ones of his acquaintances, among whom he has lavished incalculable wealth,—provided quartz crystals and diamonds are synonymous. Even were the extravagant stories of the mineral wealth of Arizona to be literally true, it would be madness for any one to attempt to reach the diamond region except in company with an armed and abundantly provisioned caravan. The country is completely barren, and swarms with hostile savages. If any man wishes to risk his health, and waste his time, in digging for diamonds, South Africa can be reached by him much more easily than Arizona, and in South Africa it is certain that diamonds have been found, however few and far between such lucky discoveries may have been.

AMUSEMENTS.

GLOBE VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.
WOOD & SINN, Lessees and Managers.

FAMILY MATINEE
TO-DAY, at 2 o'clock,
FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.

A GRAND BILL
This Afternoon and Evening.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME!
Seven New Stars and Two New Ballets.

The graceful and daring gymnast, FRANK GIBBONS. Engagement of the great Ethiopian Comedian now before the public, WASH NORTON. The talented Character Dancers, the LA VERDE CHILDREN. The great Ethiopian Comedian, CHARLEY BENEDICT. Miss Mila Chapman, Miss Martha Wren, Warren Sisters, Mr. James Collins, Miss Maggie Gray, Mr. R. G. Richmond, Miss Agnes Warren, Signor Capello, Harry Guion, Frank H. Nelson.

COSTA'S GEM BALLET TROUPE, sixteen beautiful young ladies, led by the beautiful and talented star premier danseuse, Miss Bettie Remelsberg, who, with the renowned maître de ballet, Signor David Costa, Miss Sophie Remmelsberg, and grand ballets. The performance concludes with the drama called America's New Year.

MATINEES WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.
LAST NIGHTS OF
ARTICLE 47.
Friday and Saturday (Matinee Saturday at 1:30),
ARTICLE 47.
Next week—SARATOGA.
Seats can now be secured.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE.
BY UNIVERSAL DESIRE, ONE WEEK MORE,
Commencing Monday, Sept. 2,
PROFESSOR GANGERO
The greatest living performer, with his entire JAPANESE TROUPE, in number.
POPULAR PRICES.
DRESS CIRCLE only .... 50 cents
FAMILY CIRCLE only .... 25 cents
Go early to secure seats. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Friday and Saturday Nights, and Saturday Matinee, last three representations of the Gigantic California success,
Ben. McCullough.
Next week, OLIVER DOUD BYRON in the most successful of all Dramas,
ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

GEO. WM. CURTIS.
NASBY. STAR LECTURE COURSE. BILLINGS.
WENDELL PHILLIPS.

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THE AMERICAN LITERARY BUREAU, Cooper Institute, New York, has exclusive control of the Western routes of the following "Star" Lecturers and Readers: Rev. E. H. Chapin, Geo. Kilpatrick, F. B. Lindhallin, James Anthony Froude, Edmund Yates, James T. Field, Col. John Hay, Rev. Edward Eggleston, Kate Field, Lillian Edgerton, Ella Cady Stanton, Laura Keene, Prof. A. McCoy, Prof. J. M. Murdoch, Daniel Dougherty, Theodore Tilton, Don Dr. J. G. Holland, "Eli Perkins," Pat Contributor, Carl Schurz, "Brick" Pomeroy, [illegible]. Henry A. Wise, Prof. [illegible], Rev. H. W. Beecher, Rev. F. W. Fisher, Geo. E. Plumbe, O'Donovan Rossa, Wendell Phillips, Harriet Beecher Stowe, and others. Full lists, with terms, etc., will be sent on application to AMERICAN LITERARY BUREAU, Cooper Institute, New York city, N. B.—We have no representative in the West at present.

GRAND OPENING.
HAND'S SAMPLE ROOM
—AND—
BILLIARD PARLOR
124 WEST MADISON-ST., CHICAGO ILL.,
SATURDAY, SEPT. 7, 1872.
Choice Brands of Wines, Liquors, Cigars and Ale constantly on hand. Will be happy to wait on all who may favor me with a call.

POSTPONEMENT.
THE I. O. B. B. PICNIC,
Advertised to take place next Sunday, is unavoidably postponed till further notice.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.
Depots—foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices in Briggs House, and at Depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	*7:30 a m	*7:40 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	*9:15 a m	*3:15 p m
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a m	*3:15 p m
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a m	*4:15 p m
Galesburg Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	*4:30 p m	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p m	*8:55 a m
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	*9:15 p m	[illegible]
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p m	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*11:00 a m	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*1:15 p m	[illegible]
Riverside and Hinsdale	*6:15 p m	[illegible]

† Mondays excepted. *Sundays excepted. ‡ Daily.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.
Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Springfield Express, via Main Line	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	*9:15 a m	*4:30 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodat'n	*4:30 p m	*9:30 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	‡9:00 p m	‡7:15 a m
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill. & Louisiana, Mo.	‡9:00 p m	‡7:15 a m
Jefferson City Express	‡9:00 p m	‡7:15 a m
Peoria, Keokuk & Bur'n Ex.	‡9:00 p m	‡7:15 a m

* Except Sunday. ‡ Ex. Saturday. ‡ Daily. § Ex. Monday. ‖ Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ¶ Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

Illinois Central Railroad.
Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	*8:15 a m	*9:00 p m
St. Louis Fast Line	*9:15 p m	*7:00 a m
Cairo Mail	*8:15 a m	*9:00 p m
Cairo Express	*9:15 p m	*7:00 a m
Springfield Express	*8:15 a m	*9:00 p m
Springfield Express	*9:15 p m	*7:00 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	*9:15 a m	*3:00 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	*9:15 p m	*7:00 a m
Gilman Passenger	*4:00 p m	*9:30 a m
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ‡ On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

Chicago, Indianapolis & Cincinnati Through Line, via Kankakee Route.
Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 100 Market-st.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.—Condensed Time Table.

	Mail and Exp. ex. Sun.	Lightning Exp. ex. Sat.
Leave Chicago	7:40 a m	8:15 p m
Arrive at Indianapolis	6:00 p m	8:25 a m
Arrive at Cincinnati	10:00 p m	12:30 p m

† Mail and Express except Sunday. ‡ Lightning Express except Saturday. Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:00 a m. and 9 p. m. Running time only 12 h urs. The entire train runs through to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.
Ticket office, 21 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:30 a m	*3:15 p m
Pacific Night Express	†10:15 p m	*6:30 a m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	*9:15 a m	*3:00 p m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	*9:15 p m	*6:30 a m
Milwaukee Mail	*8:00 a m	*10:10 p m
Milwaukee Express	*10:00 a m	*4:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	*5:00 p m	*7:45 p m
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	‡11:00 p m	[illegible]
Green Bay Express	*9:00 a m	*7:00 p m
Green Bay Express	†10:00 p m	*6:30 a m

† Sunday excepted. ‡ Saturday excepted. † Monday excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.
Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha and Leavenworth Ex.	*10:00 a m	*3:30 p m
Peru Accommodation	*5:00 p m	*9:30 a m
Night Express	‡10:00 p m	*6:30 a m
Leavenworth Express	‡10:00 p m	*6:30 a m

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.
Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southeast corner of Madison and Clark-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	*5:40 a m	*7:50 p m
Special New York Express	*9:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	‡5:15 p m	*8:00 a m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	*6:30 a m
South Chicago Accommodation	*12:00 m	*1:50 p m
Elkhart Accommodation	*3:40 p m	*9:40 a m

* Sundays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted. § Daily.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.
Passenger depot, at P. C. & St. L. depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Our freight office, corner of Depot, corner Halsted and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	7:30 a m	[illegible]
Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Lafayette Ex., via St. Anne	5:00 p m	11:45 a m
Danville Accommodation	3:00 p m	10:20 a m

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Valparaiso Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

* Sundays excepted. † Mondays excepted. ‡ Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railroads.
Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	*5:00 a m	*8:30 p m
Day Express	*9:00 a m	*7:40 p m
Jackson Accommodation	*3:30 p m	*10:50 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	‡5:15 p m	*8:00 a m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	*6:30 a m

FOR INDIANAPOLIS VIA FORT WAYNE.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

FOR GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

GRAND TRUNK CONNECTION.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Grand Trunk Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Trunk Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Daily.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

AUCTION SALES.

By G. P. GORE & CO.,
22 and 24 Randolph-st.

AT AUCTION,
Parlor Suites, Marble-top Chamber Sets, Black Walnut Wardrobes, Marble-top Tables, Extension Tables, Sideboards, Sofas, Lounges, Rockers, Chairs, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Hair Mattresses, Pillows, Comforters, Camp Chairs, Show Cases, Office Desks, Chromos, Glassware, Plated Ware, Mirrors, Brussels and Wool Carpets, Velvet and Brussels Rugs, Piano Fortes, &c.,
ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 7, AT 9½ O'CLOCK.
G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Piece Goods,
Clothing,
Notions,
Black and Colored Feathers,
Photograph Albums,
Pocket Cutlery, &c., &c.,
At Auction, Tuesday, Sept. 10, at 9 1-2 a. m.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

BOOTS! BOOTS! BOOTS!
Shoes! Shoes! Shoes!
At Auction, on Wednesday, Sept. 11, at 9 1-2 a. m.
Our stock is now complete and no merchant can fail to find such grades of goods as his trade demands; among others,
A FULL LINE OF THE
CELEBRATED SUCKER BOOT
WILL BE OFFERED IN
Men's, Boys', and Youths'.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

THE NEW
Furniture House
OF
GEORGE P. GORE & CO.,
22 and 24 Randolph st.,
is now stocked for fall trade. Parties who have bought medium grades of furniture at our auction sales have desired, from time to time, to get the Better Grades at Same Relative Prices.
Having in our NEW STORE largely increased accommodations, we have opened a FULL STOCK OF THE BETTER GRADES OF GOODS, on consignment from *First-class Eastern Manufacturers*, AT Private Sale Only, and buyers are invited to call.

By ELISON & FOSTER.
REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE
Of New and Second-hand
FURNITURE,
Carpets, Crockery, Beds and Bedding, Blankets, Feather Pillows, Comforters, White Spreads, &c., &c.,
AT AUCTION,
On SATURDAY MORNING, Sept. 7, at 9½ o'clock, at our new and spacious stores, 85 and 87 Market-st.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

IMPORTANT SALE AT AUCTION.
Messrs. S. B. Pandolfini & Co.'s Importation of
Superb Carara Marble Figures, Fine Alabaster and Verde Antique Statuettes, Groups, Vases and Urns, Rich French Bronze Figures and Groups, French 21 Day Clocks, Etc., Etc.,
AT STORE
No. 138 Twenty-second st., Near Wabash-av.
Commencing TUESDAY, Sept. 10, at 2 o'clock p. m., and continuing afternoon and Evening Until all are Sold.
This is the largest and finest assortment of the above goods ever offered in this city, selected by Mr. Pandolfini in Europe, and lately arrived. Among them, comprising some finely executed Carara marble figures by celebrated sculptors of Florence, Fifteen Verde, antique and Italian marble pedestals, large and elegant Italian marble vases on pedestals, Verde antique and alabaster statuette groups. Also large assortment of Italian marble and alabaster vases, urns, card receivers, and tazzas.

Fine Bronzes and Clocks.
Also large assortment of fine bronzes, figures, and groups, comprising a choice variety of subjects. Also superb collection of bronze and marble 21 day clocks.
Open for exhibition with catalogues Monday morning and evening, Sept. 9.
Ladies are respectfully invited to attend the sale. Seats will be provided for them.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
BUTTERS & CO.'S
Regular Saturday's Sale of Household Goods and General Merchandise.
20 PACKAGES TEAS. 20 PACKAGES WHITE GRANITE.
On SATURDAY, Sept. 7, at 9 o'clock, at their salesrooms, 66 and 68 South Canal-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

SALE OF
TRUCKS, WAGONS, HARNESS, &c.,
On Saturday, Sept. 7, at 2½ o'clock, on the truck stand, Market-st., between Randolph and Madison-sts., three Trucks, Bulk Wagon, 2 sets Double Harness, Doubletrees, Spreaders, Blocks, Tackle, Cnains, &c.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By HARRISON & CO.
Regular Saturday's Sale
OF
Furniture, Carpets, &c.,
this morning at 9½ o'clock.
AT NO. 44 STATE-ST.
Some Choice Second-Hand Carpets, Brussels and Ingrain; One Extra Extension Table, Second-Hand; Two Good Cook-Stoves, Second-Hand; and a large lot of Crockery, Clocks, and general Household Goods.
HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers, 44 State-st.

PUBLIC SALE,
AT PHILADELPHIA.
Very Valuable Building, known as the
SEVENTH-ST. OPERA HOUSE,
Seventh-st., South of Arch-st.,
89 1-2 FEET FRONT.
On TUESDAY, Sept. 17, 1872, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, This fashionable place of amusement is very desirably located, and is neatly fitted up as a theatre, and ready for company; will seat 1,100 persons. Terms—Half cash. $1,000 to be paid at the time of sale. For further particulars apply to B. F. GLENN, 123 South Fourth-st.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, 139 and 141 South Fourth-st., Phila.

GENERAL NOTICES.

New & Direct Route to Cincinnati
Via Kankakee Line.
On and after MONDAY, Aug. 26, this line will be open for freight to Lafayette, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, and points in the Southeast. Rates as low as other routes. For information and bills of lading apply at Depot, foot of South Water-st., or at General Office, 75 Market-st.
JOSEPH F. TUCKER, General Freight Agent, Chicago.
H. J. PAGE, General Freight Agent, Cincinnati.
JAMES K. DEMING, Agent, Chicago.

NOTICE.
As arrangements are being made by the Commissioners of Lincoln Park for the removal and re-interment of the bodies buried in the Potters' Field in the old city cemetery, notice is hereby given to any persons having friends buried in that tract, that such bodies will be removed under their direction by making application to either A. H. BURLEY, City Comptroller, or Dr. BEN C. MILLER, County Superintendent Public Charities.
The Commissioners of Lincoln Park.
E. F. CULVER, President.
E. S. TAYLOR, Secretary.

ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD CO., PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, ROCK ISLAND, ILL., Aug. 26, 1872.
NOTICE
Is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Rockford, Rock Island and Saint Louis Railroad Company will be held at the Company's office in the City of Rock Island, Ill., Wednesday, the 9th day of October next, at 12 o'clock, noon.
RANSOM R. CABLE, Pres.
JOHN P. WHITEHEAD, Sec'y.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.
Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between Nicholas Burt and Cynthia Burt has this day been dissolved by mutual consent of the parties. Cynthia Burt will settle all claims against the late firm, and receive all monies due the firm.
Sept. 1, 1872. NICHOLAS BURT. CYNTHIA BURT.

CAMPAIGN GOODS.

Political Goods
Of all kinds: Fireworks, Flags, Lanterns, Torches, Badges, Uniforms, etc. JOSEPH E. PURDY, 52 and 54 Maiden-lane, New York. Established 1848.

FINANCIAL.

$5,000,000.
A PRIME INVESTMENT
AT A
Low Price.

THE CHICAGO
AND
CANADA SOUTHERN
First Mortgage Sinking Fund 30 Years
7 PER CENT GOLD BONDS,
Interest Payable April and October, at Union Trust Company, at
90 and Accrued Interest.

This road is the western link in the new AIR LINE from Buffalo to Chicago, and runs from the Detroit River to Chicago in nearly a straight line.

The road is a part of the same line as the Canada Southern and is being built by the same men, viz: Milton Courtright, John F. Tracy, David Dows, Wm. L. Scott, Henry Farnam, R. A. Forsyth, Jno. M. Burke, M. L. Sykes, Jr., all directors either in the Chicago & Northwest or the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; George Opdyke of the Midland Road; Sidney Dillon, Daniel Drew, John Ross, David Stewart, Samuel J. Tilden, Kenyon Cox, and other prominent railroad men.

The road, like the Canada Southern, will have steel rails (60 pounds to the yard) throughout; is practically straight and level; much shorter, and can be run with greater speed and safety than any other road connecting Buffalo and Chicago.

Twenty-five miles are finished and running; seventy-five miles more are so far advanced as to be finished by January 1, and the entire road will be completed during the ensuing year. Steel rails and ties for one half the entire road have already been purchased.

The Builders of the road control enough of its Chicago feeders to obtain for it a profitable business from the start, having projected the line to accommodate existing business, and having seen the necessity for another trunk line between Chicago and the Atlantic seaboard, located expressly with the view of obtaining the cheapest transportation practicable.

The branch lines will make the shortest connections between Chicago and Toledo and Chicago and Detroit, as well as between all these points and Buffalo.

The Canada Southern Bonds, in every particular like these, were eagerly taken, the last of them several weeks ago, by the best class of investors, and were on the market a shorter time than any other railroad loan of like amount for years past.

The proceeds of these bonds will complete the entire line, and we recommend them with the same confidence as we did the Canada Southern, and regard them as in every way a choice security.

Pamphlets and all information furnished by

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Bankers,
27 Pine-st.
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
Bankers, 10 Wall-st.

MUSICAL.

MUSICAL PEOPLE EVERYWHERE
Are invited to examine our new collection of Church Music, entitled
THE STANDARD!
The following gentlemen, well known in Musical circles, contribute Tunes, Sentences, or Anthems to its pages.

H. K. Oliver,	L. H. Southard,	C. P. Morrison,
L. W. Wheeler,	Nathan Barker,	M. Slason,
T. E. Tanner,	A. C. Guttersen,	L. W. Monroe,
J. H. Tenney,	F. C. Cushman,	F. W. Buttard,
S. F. Merrill,	W. P. Dale,	Otto Lobb,
Dr. M. J. Munger,	S. Wesley Martin.	

The Editors are,
L. O. EMERSON, of Boston,
H. R. PALMER, of Chicago,
Of whose former publications 1,500,000 copies have been sold.

While designed to supply the wants of Chorus Choirs, Singing Schools and Conventions, its large supply of new Sentences, Motets and Anthems, render it an excellent

Book for Quartette Choirs.

Price, $1.50; per doz., $13.50. For $1.25, specimen copies will be mailed, for the present, post paid, to any address.

We also commend our new SPARKLING RUBIES, 35 cts., for Sabbath Schools; PILGRIM'S HARP, 60 cts., for Vestries, and HOUR OF SINGING, $1.00, for High Schools.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
C. H. DITSON & CO., New York.
LYON & HEALY, Chicago.

PIANOS
AND
ORGANS.
200 PIANOS and ORGANS for sale on the most favorable terms. Invoices received daily of Hallet, Davis & Co Pianos, Great Union Pianos, Smith's American Organs. New Pianos and Organs to rent.
W. W. KIMBALL,
Cor. Wabash-av. and 13th-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

UNITED STATES SESSION LAWS.
Published This Day.
The Government Edition of the Statutes at Large, and Treaties of the United States passed at the second session of the Forty-second Congress, 1871-72, containing the Public Laws, Resolutions, Proclamations, Private Acts, Treaties, and Postal Conventions. Edited by George P. Sanger. Royal 8vo, paper. Price $3.00.
Little, Brown & Co.,
Publishers.
110 Washington-st., Boston.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

INMAN LINE.
ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS are appointed to sail for QUEENSTOWN and LIVERPOOL as follows:

CITY OF LIMERICK	Thursday, Sept. 5, 7 a. m.
CITY OF PARIS	Saturday, Sept. 7, 8 a. m.
CITY OF NEW YORK	Thursday, Sept. 12, 1 p. m.
CITY OF ANTWERP	Saturday, Sept. 14, 2 p. m.
CITY OF BRISTOL	Thursday, Sept. 19, 7 a. m.
CITY OF BROOKLYN	Saturday, Sept. 21, 8 a. m.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, at reduced rates. Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends. Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For further information apply at the Company's office, of JOHN G. DALE, 15 Broadway, New York, or to

FRANCIS C. BROWN,
32 South Market-st., Chicago.

CUNARD MAIL LINE
Established in 1840. Steam between NEW YORK, BOSTON, QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL.

From New York.		From New York.	
Russia	Sept. 11	Calabria	Sept. 7
Cuba	Sept. 18	Abyssinia	Sept. 14
Scotia	Sept. 25	Batavia	Sept. 21

And from Boston every Tuesday.

Cabin Passage $80, $100 and $130 gold. Return tickets at greatly reduced rates. Cabin plans on view and Berths selected.

Steerage Passage, $30, currency.

Passengers booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland and the Continent. Bills of Lading for merchandise to and from Europe issued in connection with Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

P. H. DU VERNET,
General Western Agent, 72 South Market-st., Chicago.

White Star Line
NEW YORK CORK AND LIVERPOOL—New and full-powered steamships; the six largest in the world.

OCEANIC, CELTIC, REPUBLIC, ATLANTIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC.

4,000 tons burden—3,000 h. p. each. Sailing from New York on SATURDAYS from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor the day following. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unrivalled, combining safety, speed and comfort. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room, and bath-rooms in mid-ship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, etc. Excursion tickets granted at the lowest rates. Drafts from £1 upward. For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York.

J. H. SPARKS, General Agent.
Or to the White Star Line Office, 60 South Market-st., Chicago. A. LAGERGREN, Agent.

Temperley's Line of Steamships,
Sailing weekly between London, Quebec, and Montreal, carrying rook and passengers at low through rates. For Chicago, will be found the cheapest and most expeditious route. For freight apply to TEMPERLEY, CARTER & DRAKE, 21 Billiter-st., London; DAVIDSON & CO., Montreal, and for passage to W. A. STRONG, 15 West Madison-st., Chicago.

REAL ESTATE.

THE WHEAT FIELD OF AMERICA!
Healthful Climate, Free Homes, Good Markets.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD offers for sale its Lands in Central and Western Minnesota, embracing: 1. The best of Wheat Land; 2. Excellent Timber for the mill, the farm and the fire; 3. Rich Prairie Pasturage and Natural Meadow, watered by clear lakes and running streams—in a Healthful Climate, where Fever and Ague is unknown.

GRAIN can be shipped hence by lake to market as cheaply as from Eastern Iowa or Central Illinois. Cars now run through these Lands from Lake Superior to Dakota. Price of land close to track $4.00 to $8.00 per acre; further away $2.50 to $4.00 per acre. SEVEN YEARS' CREDIT; Warrantee Deeds; Northern Pacific 7-30 Bonds, now selling at par, received for land at $1.10. No other unoccupied Lands present such advantages to settlers.

SOLDIERS under the new law (March, 1872) get 160 acres Free, near the railroad, by one and two years' residence.

TRANSPORTATION AT REDUCED RATES furnished from all principal points East to purchasers of Railroad Lands, and to settlers on Government Homesteads. Purchasers, their wives and children Carried Free over the Northern Pacific Road. Now is the time for Settlers and Colonies to get Railroad Lands and Government Homesteads close to the track.

Send for Pamphlet containing full information, map and copy of New Homestead Law. Address: LAND DEPARTMENT, NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD, ST. PAUL, MINN., Or 23 Fifth av., cor. Ninth st., N. Y.

PROVIDENCE WRINGER.

PROVIDENCE WRINGER,
NEW 1872.
MOULTON ROLLS, Most Durable.
DOUBLE SPIRAL COGS, Easiest Working.
CURVED CLAMP, Holds Firmest.
METAL JOURNAL CASINGS.
NO WEAR OUT.
PROVIDENCE TOOL COMPANY,
11 Warren-st., N. Y., and Providence, R. I.

EDUCATIONAL.

Pennsylvania Military Academy,
At Chester, Delaware Co., Pa.

For Resident Cadets only. The Eleventh Annual Session commences WEDNESDAY, Sept. 4. The buildings have been erected and furnished at a cost exceeding ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, and in all their appointments are unsurpassed. Thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, the Mathematical and Physical Sciences, the Classics, and English, is imparted by West Point graduates and other competent professors.

Careful attention is given to the moral training and personal habits of Cadets.

Circulars may be obtained of E. L. Brown, Esq., or Chas. G. Prussing, Esq., patrons of the Academy in Chicago, or of

COL. THEO. HYATT, Pres't P. M. A.

NATIONAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC,
established by the Mendelssohn Quintette Club, will begin September 16, 1872. A thorough musical education in all branches of the art can now be obtained from a corps of foreign and resident artists of high grade. Applications for admission now received. Classes formed early in September. Circulars with full particulars mailed free. Address
THOMAS RYAN, Director of National College of Music, Tremont Temple, Boston, Mass.

LESPINASSE.
FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES. French, language of the School. Opens Thursday, Sept. 26, 1872. Circulars at SCRIBNER'S, 704 Broadway; BRENTANO'S, 33 Union Square; G. LESPINASSE, 153 Broadway, N. Y.

MRS. H. SIMONS,
(Formerly of New York City,)
248 Calumet-av., Chicago, Ill.,
Begs to inform her friends and the public, that she intends opening, on Wednesday, Sept. 11, a Day and Boarding School for young ladies at the above address.

ST. XAVIER'S ACADEMY,
371 Cottage Grove avenue, (Woodland Park, near Chicago University) will resume studies on September 2.

MRS. MOODY,
In connection with her select English, German and French school for pupils of both sexes, at 405 West Washington-st., would receive into her family a few young ladies as boarding pupils. Terms for board $6 per week tuition and washing extra.

Misses E. and B. Grant's Boarding and Day School,
FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Will reopen September 18, at 74 Grant-place, near Lincoln Park, Chicago. For circulars apply at the above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies. New buildings, Nos. 6 and 8 East Fifty-third-st., New York, between Fifth and Madison-avs., near Central Park. No extra charge for German. The ninth year will commence October 1, 1872. Mrs. Reed's address, until September 20, Neversink, N. J.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE ACADEMY,
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
This Institution furnishes superior accommodations, has a large corps of accomplished Teachers, and is, in every respect, first-class. Pupils are carried through a course like that of Vassar and other Colleges. For Circulars containing terms, &c., address the Principal, Rev. D. G. WRIGHT, D. D.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING
At the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 11. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study, and full particulars, address PROF. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE OF SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust, recorded in Vol. [illegible], and [illegible], in Vol. 4 of the Records of [illegible] of Athens County, Ohio, and in [illegible] in Vol. 2 of the Records of Deeds of the county, reference being hereby made to said records for a more full and complete statement of the terms of said deed than is herein set forth, in which Anthony W. Smith and his wife Elizabeth G. Smith, Charles C. Towle and his wife Henrietta V. M. Towle, Samuel D. Hale and his wife Kate M. Towle, Octavius L. Newell and his wife Mary C. Newell, of Nelson, Illinois, are grantors, and Rodolph de Steiguer, of the County of Athens, Ohio, is grantee, which deed of trust was made, among other things, for the purpose of securing the prompt and full payment of eleven promissory notes, and the interest thereon, according to their tenor and effect, made by the said Anthony W. Smith, Charles C. Towle, O. D. Towle, Octavius L. Newell and Nelson M. [illegible], payable to the order of David Barber, Trustee, given in evidence of the purchase-money for the real estate hereinafter described in a purchase therefrom by them of said Barber, as such Trustee, and which said notes are fully described in said deed of trust; and by reason of the failure and default of the makers of said notes, continued for more than [illegible] months to pay the promissory notes of the said deed of trust described, for $2,833.34, payable on or before the 11th of March, 1871, with interest at 8 per cent per annum, payable annually from the 11th of March, 1870, and for like failure and default made in the payment of the interest that accrued and became payable on the other notes in said deed of trust described, maturing after the 11th of March, 1871, which interest became payable on the date last named, and holder of all of said promissory notes remaining unpaid, and having, on the 11th of July, 1872, requested the subscriber to proceed and advertise and sell the real estate in said deed of trust described, in pursuance of said deed of trust, their heirs and assigns, and the power, and duties therein conferred, the subscriber will offer for sale at public auction, on the premises, on the 25th day of October, at 10 o'clock a. m., A. D. 1872, the real estate in said deed of trust described, situate in Range 15, Town 11, York Township, Athens County, Ohio, to wit: Section No. 4, containing 640 acres; Section No. [illegible], which lies south and east of the Hocking River, containing [illegible] acres, being 100 acre lots, numbered [illegible], containing together [illegible] acres, with all the right, title, interest, benefit, and equity of redemption of the grantors in said deed of trust, their heirs and assigns, of, in, and to the same. The above lands are situated in the Hocking Valley coal region, immediately on the line of the Columbus & Hocking Valley Railroad, and the coal mines on the land have been opened, and operated. Persons desiring to invest in coal lands would do well to examine these lands before purchasing elsewhere.

July 18, 1872. RODOLPH DE STEIGUER, Trustee.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RUPTURE.
All kinds of Trusses, &c., scientifically applied at the Radical Cure Truss Office of MARSH & BOWLES, 160 Wabash-av.

Minton Floor Tiles.
I am now importing the English Tiles for all persons wishing to use them. Full line of samples of the Floor, Wall, and Hearth Tiles can be seen at my office, 163 Washington-st. Orders should be handed in early to secure the remainder of this season's importation. I have experienced men to lay them. Prices greatly reduced by direct importation.
F. A. DOOLITTLE.

40 DROPS OF CONSTITUTION WATER
3 times a day cure Inflammation of the Kidneys, Stone in the Bladder, Diabetes, Gravel, Gleet, Brick dust Deposit, Female Complaints, Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver, &c. It is not a spring water. For sale by all Druggists.

IRON WORKS.

C. S. RANKIN & CO.,
ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,
CINCINNATI, O.,
MANUFACTURE
Store Fronts, Doors and Shutters, Jail Work, Glass Pavement, Grates, Mantels, Railing, &c.

LAKE TRANSPORTATION.

For Lake Superior.
Lake Superior People's Line Steamers,
Dock between Madison and Washington-sts.
The magnificent low-pressure steamers [illegible] and George P. McKay will leave for Lake Superior [illegible] at 8 o'clock. For freight or passage apply to LEOPOLD & AUSTRIAN, 214 East Washington-st., Chicago.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, [illegible]

The local money market exhibited [illegible] from the general condition and [illegible] at considerable length in our article [illegible] day. The general belief is that money [illegible] become stringent as the season advances, although the supply is ample just at present; money-lenders are keeping the action [illegible] of the fall in view, and are [illegible] to make long contracts. [illegible] paper is pretty freely taken at the [illegible] some banks are restricting their [illegible] even on this class of loans, to their customers. Even on call loans money [illegible] be had at less than 10 per cent. [illegible] cent and 8 per cent, as in times when [illegible] abundant.

The movement of currency is [illegible] still large and obliges a continued [illegible] down of New York balances by our [illegible] and a continued movement of currency [illegible] that city to this.

Exchange was quotable to-day at [illegible] discount for sales between banks [illegible] large amounts could possibly not have [illegible] better than 50c per 1,000 discount.

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record [illegible]
Sept. 6.
CITY PROPERTY.

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE.

THE WHEAT FIELD OF AMERICA!

Healthful Climate, Free Homes, Good Markets.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD offers for sale its Lands in Central and Western Minnesota, embracing: 1. The best of Wheat Land; 2. Excellent Timber for the mill, the farm and the fire; 3. Rich Prairie Pasturage and Natural Meadow, watered by clear lakes and running streams—in a Healthful Climate, where Fever and Ague is unknown.

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PROVIDENCE WRINGER.

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NEW 1872.

MOULTON ROLLS, Most Durable.

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CURVED CLAMP, Holds Firmest.

METAL JOURNAL CASINGS.

NO WEAR OUT.

PROVIDENCE TOOL COMPANY,

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EDUCATIONAL.

Pennsylvania Military Academy,

At Chester, Delaware Co., Pa.

For Resident Cadets only. The Eleventh Annual Session commences WEDNESDAY, Sept. 4. The buildings have been erected and furnished at a cost exceeding ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. [illegible] Thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, the Classics and English. [illegible] is imparted by West Point graduates and other competent professors. Careful attention is given to the moral training and social habits of Cadets. Circulars may be obtained of R. L. Brown, Esq., [illegible] COL. THEO. HYATT, Pres't P. M. A.

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LESPINASSE.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES. French, language of the School. Opens Monday, Sept. 23, 1872. Circulars at SCHIRMER'S, 701 Broadway; BRENTANO'S, 33 Union Square; C. LESPINASSE, 112 Broadway, N. Y.

MRS. H. SIMONS,

(Formerly of New York City,)

248 Calumet-av., Chicago, Ill.,

Begs to inform her friends and the public, that she intends opening, on Wednesday, Sept. 11, a Day and Boarding School for young ladies at the above address.

ST. XAVIER'S ACADEMY,

[illegible] Cottage Grove avenue, (Woodland Park, opposite [illegible]) will resume studies [illegible] September 2.

MRS. MOODY,

In connection with her select English, German and French school for pupils of both sexes [illegible] young ladies as boarding pupils. Terms for board, [illegible] per week, tuition and washing extra.

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POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE ACADEMY.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

This Institution furnishes superior accommodations, has a large corps of accomplished Teachers, and is, in every respect, first-class. Pupils are admitted through a collegiate course or fitted for Vassar College. For Circulars containing terms, &c., please address the Principal, Rev. D. G. WRIGHT, A. M.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

At the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 11. For Annual Register, containing full list of Graduates for [illegible] address PROF. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE OF SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust, recorded [illegible] in the Records of Deeds of Athens County, Ohio, [illegible] Anthony W. Smith and his wife Elizabeth C. Smith, Charles S. Reed and his wife Henrietta V. M. Reed, Samuel D. Towle and his wife Kate M. Towle, Octavius S. Newell and his wife [illegible] Nelson M. Beasoll [illegible] Rudolph de Steiger [illegible] David Barber, Trustee [illegible] in the Hocking Valley [illegible]

July 18, 1872. RUDOLPH DE STEIGER.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RUPTURE.

All kinds of Trusses, &c., scientifically applied at the Indian Cure Truss Office of MARSH & BOWLES, 189 Wabash av.

Minton Floor Tiles.

I am now importing the English Tiles for all purposes. [illegible] 185 Washington-st. [illegible] F. A. DOOLITTLE.

40 DROPS OF CONSTITUTION WATER 3 times a day cure Inflammation of the Kidneys, Stone in the Bladder, Catarrh in the Bladder, Diabetes, Gravel, Gleet, Brick Dust Deposit, [illegible] It is not a Spring water. For sale by all Druggists.

IRON WORKS.

C. S. RANKIN & CO.,

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,

CINCINNATI, O.,

MANUFACTURE

Store Fronts, Doors and Shutters, Jail Work, Glass Pavements, Grates, Mantels, Railing, &c.

LAKE TRANSPORTATION.

For Lake Superior.

Lake Superior People's Line Steamers.

Dock between Madison and Washington-sts.

[illegible] LEOPOLD & AUSTRIAN, 144 East Washington-st., Central Block.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 6.

The local money market exhibits no change from the general condition and tendency noted at considerable length in our article of yesterday. The general belief is that money will become stringent as the season advances, and though the supply is ample just at present, the money-lenders are keeping the anticipated stringency of the fall in view, and are therefore declining to make long contracts. Short time paper is pretty freely taken at the banks, but some banks are restricting their accommodations even on this class of loans, to their regular customers. Even on call loans money is not to be had at less than 10 per cent, instead of 5 per cent and 6 per cent, as in times when funds are abundant.

The movement of currency to the country is still large and obliges a continued drawing down of New York balances by our local banks and a continued movement of currency from that city to this.

Exchange was quotable to-day at 75c per $1,000 discount for sales between banks, though large amounts could probably not have been sold better than [illegible] discount.

THE THREE PER CENT CERTIFICATES will soon entirely disappear from the Public Debt statement. [illegible]

ORIENTAL TRADE.

The London *Times* of Aug. 23, announced the heaviest mercantile failure that has taken place in Great Britain for [illegible] years, viz: that of Messrs. Gledstanes & Co., [illegible]

THE COTTON YEAR 1871-2.

The New York *Bulletin* gives the following summary of the statistics of the official cotton year which ends with August, and says: [illegible]

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—Money easy, and closed at 4@6c. Sterling heavy and lower at 108¾. Gold weak and lower [illegible]

Sterling exchange, 108½.

GOVERNMENTS.

[illegible]

STATE BONDS.

[illegible]

STOCKS.

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record Friday, Sept. 6.

CITY PROPERTY.

[illegible]

Lake Freights.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 6.

The following were the receipts and shipments for the last twenty-four hours:

	Received. 1872.	Received. 1871.	Shipped. 1872.	Shipped. 1871.
Flour, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grass seed, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flax seed, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broom corn, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cured meats, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beef, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tallow, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Live hogs, No	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cattle, No	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep, No	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Highwines, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Potatoes, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumber, m	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles, m	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lath, m	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salt, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Withdrawn from store, yesterday, for city consumption, [illegible]

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: [illegible]

Another amendment to the rules of the Board of Trade was offered to-day,—that from Section 2, of Rule 5, the following words be stricken out: "Provided that complaints for violation of contract shall be entered within one year from the date of maturity of such contract." It was dimly suspected that this proposal to change was made with especial reference to the case of J. B. Lyon & Co., whose reinstatement has recently been strongly insisted upon. It is not probable that the change will be made, as most of the members seem to think that twelve months is long enough to hold a rod *in terrorem* over the back of any one.

The talk about corners is about subsided, and the great topic of the day is "transportation." [illegible]

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were weak to-day [illegible]

Highwines were dull. [illegible]

Lake freights were active, [illegible]

Provisions were totally inactive. [illegible]

Flour was in fair demand on choice lots, but dull on other grades. [illegible]

Wheat was rather more active than yesterday, [illegible]

Corn was moderately active, but weak all through the session, and declined [illegible]

Oats were weak and 1c lower, [illegible]

Rye was in rather better demand and steady at yesterday's inside quotations. [illegible]

Barley was fairly active. [illegible]

TEA.

The *American Grocer* gives the following as the movement of tea in bond from Jan. 1 to July 1: [illegible]

FRENCH SUGAR.

The same authority gives the total amount of raw sugars imported into France from her colonies for the first six months of the year mentioned, as follows: [illegible]

LATEST.

In the afternoon the markets were moderately active. Wheat was firmer [illegible]

The following were the closing prices on the call:

	Bid.	Asked.
Mess pork, cash	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mess pork, seller October	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mess pork, seller December	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mess pork, seller the year	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, cash	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, seller the month	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, seller last half	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, seller October	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, seller the year	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, seller the month	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, seller last half	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, seller October	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, seller the month	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, seller October	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, seller the year	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 6.

BUTTER—This market was dull to-day, the extreme heat checking the demand. [illegible]

BAGGING—The demand was mainly confined to grain bags, which continue firm. [illegible]

BEANS—[illegible]

BROOM CORN—Continues to improve in demand, [illegible]

BUILDING MATERIALS—The general demand was large, and a strong, healthy feeling pervaded the market. [illegible]

CHEESE—The cheese trade was very quiet to-day, [illegible]

COAL—[illegible]

COOPERAGE—[illegible]

EGGS—[illegible]

FISH—Continued activity is witnessed in the fish trade, [illegible]

FRUITS—DRIED—[illegible]

GREEN FRUITS—[illegible]

GROCERIES—Sugars, both refined and browns, were in light demand, [illegible]

HAY—The condition of the hay market was without decided change. [illegible]

HIDES—Were firm and unchanged. [illegible]

IRON AND STEEL—The advices from the East continue of a favorable character, and prices are thoroughly sustained. [illegible]

LEATHER—There was little or no change in the leading features of this market. [illegible]

HEMLOCK.

[illegible]

OAK.

[illegible]

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The demand continues active and prices are fully sustained. [illegible]

NAILS—The aggregate demand was large, and quotations ruled firm as follows: [illegible]

NAVAL STORES—Following are the quotations now current: [illegible]

OILS—Carbon was excited and higher, [illegible]

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Under this head nothing new was developed. A light local and country demand existed, at the prices given below:

WHITE LEAD.

[illegible]

ZINC.

[illegible]

COLORS.

[illegible]

PUTTY.

[illegible]

POTATOES—Were in fair demand and quotations ruled firm as follows: [illegible]

POULTRY—The market was dull, [illegible]

SALT—Business was active and prices were firm as follows: [illegible]

SEEDS—Were in active demand, and prices ruled higher all round. [illegible]

TEAS—Were reported active and firm. [illegible]

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Trade was active at the recent advance. We quote:

Chicago to [illegible]

TOBACCO—[illegible]

WOOD—[illegible]

WOOL—The demand was small, and prices ruled lower all round. [illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 6.

The receipts of live stock during the week, up to this evening, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tuesday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wednesday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thursday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Friday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tuesday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wednesday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thursday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

CATTLE—It was a dull day in the cattle market. [illegible]

QUOTATIONS.

[illegible]

CATTLE SALES.

[illegible]

HOGS—The hog trade was again dull, [illegible]

HOG SALES.

[illegible]

SHEEP—Were in good request and commanded better prices. [illegible]

SHEEP SALES.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 6.

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the twenty-four hours ending 7 o'clock this morning:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet, m	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles, m	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lath, pieces, m	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the corresponding period in 1871:

[illegible]

CARGOES—The demand to-day was moderately active, [illegible]

EAST SHORE.

[illegible]

WEST SHORE.

[illegible]

Sales were: [illegible]

AT THE YARDS.

The general demand was large, and quotations were steady at the advance noted yesterday. We quote:

[illegible]

HARDWOOD.

[illegible]

ON TRACK.

[illegible]

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge includes the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 6—[illegible]

[illegible]

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

[illegible]

New York Live Stock Market.

[illegible]

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

[illegible]

NEW ORLEANS.

[illegible]

BALTIMORE.

[illegible]

DETROIT.

[illegible]

OSWEGO.

[illegible]

BUFFALO.

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA.

[illegible]

MILWAUKEE.

[illegible]

LOUISVILLE.

[illegible]

CLEVELAND.

[illegible]

MEMPHIS.

[illegible]

NASHVILLE.

[illegible]

TOLEDO.

[illegible]

ST. LOUIS.

[illegible]

CINCINNATI.

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED .... Sept. 6.

[illegible]

CLEARED .... Sept. 6.

[illegible]

Vessels Passed Welland Canal.

[illegible]

Miscellaneous Matters.

[illegible]

GRANT AND RAWLINS.

Letter from the Rev. Wm. G. Haskell.

STILLWATER, Minn., Aug. 31, 1872.

To the Editor of the St. Paul Pioneer:

Whatever it may be worth, I wish to say, concerning the assertion of Senator Conkling, that President Grant did not arrive at Washington until about four hours after the death of Secretary Rawlins. He was telegraphed for in ample season to return. I was told in Washington, on the day of the funeral of Secretary Rawlins, by a Cabinet officer, that the President's explanation of his delay was that the Railway Company—Vanderbilt's, I believe, if I remember rightly—refused to furnish him a special train, and that the railway authorities denied that he had made application to them for a special. Naturally, I inquired the probable reason for his failure to reach Washington. I was told that it was well understood that Rawlins was a strong friend of the Cuban movement for liberty, and that Grant feared the Secretary might exact from him a promise to recognize the Cubans as possessing belligerent rights.

With regard to the Rawlins fund, I can say a word more than you say. As to my statement, it is, perhaps, sufficient for me to mention that I was invested with power of attorney by Mrs. Rawlins to look after her affairs, and I was, consequently, well acquainted with the facts in the case. I do not know, except upon Gould's testimony, who paid the $1,000 which Grant subscribed to the Rawlins fund. But I do know that nearly the full sum of $50,000, proposed to be raised for the benefit of the impoverished family of the Secretary, was subscribed before "Black Friday," and that General Butterfield was made receiver of that fund. I went to New York several times after that infamous day, in the attempt to learn something of the whereabouts of the fund, but accomplished nothing, for Butterfield was never where I could find him. From the subscribers, Rufus Hatch, Fisk, Hatch & Co., W. R. Vermilye, and others, I learned only that the subscriptions had been paid in to the receiver.

Returning to my home, and that of Mrs. Rawlins, at Danbury, Conn., at her request I wrote several letters to President Grant, who, as I was informed at New York, was named by the subscribers to the Rawlins Fund, as Trustee thereof. These letters were unnoticed by the President. And not until January 4, following the Secretary's death, did the Trustee of the fund condescend to inform the widow that United States [illegible] to the amount of about $28,000, had been placed in his hands, the first instalment of interest upon which would become available in the following July. How or by whom the fund was handled between "Black Friday" and the 4th of January following, I never learned. But certainly the family of the Secretary, left penniless at his death, received no benefit from it until the time above mentioned.

This may seem, to many readers, and particularly to partisan office-holders and office-seekers, a very small matter. It will not so appear to those who know how much General Grant was indebted to his former Chief of Staff, Rawlins. To illustrate this indebtedness: A party of military men, among them several members of Grant's staff, were at a certain dinner at Saratoga. One of the toasts given was, "The Staff of the General commanding the armies." For a minute or two there was no response. At length General W. S. Hillyer, of that staff, first modestly waiting for his ranking officers to respond, rose and said: "Gentlemen, I will respond to that toast, and in connection with it permit me to present the name of General John A. Rawlins, Chief of Staff, and to say, *without Rawlins, there would have been no Grant!*" My authority for this story says that "Grant['s] [illegible] flushed with wine." [illegible] what shall be said of the man who could so soon forget his obligations to his noble chief adviser, as to permit his family to suffer for the actual necessities of life? Yours, truly,

WM. G. HASKELL,

Pastor Universalist Church, Stillwater.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Advertising Agents.

E. H. CHANDLER & CO. [illegible]

HENRY L. GAY, [illegible]

W. L. B. JENNEY, [illegible]

F. M. ALMINI & CO., [illegible]

Banks.

MERCH. FARM. & MECH. SAVINGS, [illegible]

SECOND NATIONAL, [illegible]

HALLOCK & WHEELER, [illegible]

STEPHANI, MOSHEIMER & HART, [illegible]

SLISS & NOW, [illegible]

CAMERON, AMBERG & CO., [illegible]

J. W. MIDDLETON, [illegible]

Booksellers and Stationers.

COBB, ANDREWS & CO., [illegible]

HADLEY BROTHERS, [illegible]

Boots and Shoes (Wholesale).

DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS, [illegible]

C. M. HENDERSON & CO., [illegible]

NORTH BEND LIGHT CO., [illegible]

C. O. THOMPSON & CO., [illegible]

Broom Corn and Broom Materials.

E. B. TAYLOR, [illegible]

Building Paper.

ROCK RIVER PAPER CO., [illegible]

Carriages.

COAN & TEN BROEKE, [illegible]

Commission Merchants.

DOW, QUIRK & CO., [illegible]

Cordage, Twines, and Duck.

GEO. F. FOSTER, [illegible]

Confectionery (Wholesale).

M. B. PAGE & CO., [illegible]

Crockery, China, Glassware, Lamps, &c.

ABRAM FRENCH & CO., [illegible]

JOHNSON & ABBEY, [illegible]

F. PARKHURST, [illegible]

Cutlery.

HENRY SEARS & CO., [illegible]

Dentists.

[illegible]

Dental Depot.

SAMUEL S. WHITE, [illegible]

Druggists (Wholesale).

E. BURNHAM & SON, [illegible]

FULLER & FULLER, [illegible]

VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, [illegible]

Druggists' Sundries.

BLISS & TORREY, [illegible]

Dry Goods and Notions (Wholesale).

D. W. & A. KEITH & CO., [illegible]

Fast Freight.

G. W. DESPATCH, [illegible]

Frescoe Painters and Glass Stainers.

OTTO JEVNE & CO., [illegible]

Furniture.

A. L. HALE & BRO., [illegible]

POTTER, KING & CO., [illegible]

Furniture Manufacturers.

BOWLES & BATES, [illegible]

Gas Fixtures and Fittings.

H. M. WILMARTH & BRO., [illegible]

Grocers (Wholesale).

BLISS, MOORE & CO., [illegible]

C. W. CHURCH & CO., [illegible]

GRANNIS & FARWELL, [illegible]

Guns and Sporting Goods.

F. J. ABBEY & CO., [illegible]

EDWIN HOWARD, [illegible]

Hardware, Tin Plate, &c. (Wholesale).

HIBBARD & SPENCER, [illegible]

Hardware (Wholesale).

E. HAMILTON HUNT (Builders'), [illegible]

BARNEY, ALLING & CO., [illegible]

MILLER BROS. & KEEP, [illegible]

BRINTNALL, TERRY & SELDEN, [illegible]

Insurance (Fire).

NORTH MISSOURI, [illegible]

Insurance (Life).

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL, [illegible]

MUT. BENEFIT, [illegible]

Iron, Steel, Nails, &c.

M. GREENEBAUM & CO., [illegible]

HALL, KIMBARK & CO., [illegible]

Jewellers (Wholesale and Retail).

WM. B. CLAPP & BRO., [illegible]

GOODRICH & KIRBY, [illegible]

G. F. RAPPEL & CO., [illegible]

G. A. MORSE, [illegible]

WM. M. MAYO, [illegible]

N. MATSON & CO., [illegible]

L. H. MILLER, [illegible]

J. B. MAYO & CO., [illegible]

GODDIN & HAMILTON, [illegible]

STARR & ALLEN, [illegible]

Lamps and Glassware (Wholesale).

H. N. WHEELER & CO., [illegible]

Lawyers.

DENT & BLACK, [illegible]

Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead Manufacturers.

E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO., [illegible]

Leather, Tanners' Oils and Tools.

C. G. WALLIN & SONS, [illegible]

Millinery and Straw Goods (Wholesale).

D. B. FISK & CO., [illegible]

KEITH BROS., [illegible]

WALSH & HUTCHINSON, [illegible]

Newspapers.

WESTERN RURAL (H. N. F. Lewis), [illegible]

Oils, Naphtha, Gasoline (Wholesale).

KENLY & JENKINS, [illegible]

Paper Dealers.

J. W. BUTLER & CO., [illegible]

BRADNER, SMITH & CO., [illegible]

CLEVELAND PAPER CO., [illegible]

F. P. ELLIOTT & CO., [illegible]

ROCK RIVER PAPER CO., [illegible]

J. W. KNICKERBOCKER & CO., [illegible]

McCANN, FITCH & CONVERSE, [illegible]

NORTHWEST PAPER CO., [illegible]

OGLESBY, BARNITZ & CO., [illegible]

Pawnbroker.

LIPMAN'S Money Loan Office, [illegible]

Pianos, Organs, and Musical Instruments.

J. BAUER & CO., [illegible]

REEDS TEMPLE OF MUSIC, [illegible]

W. W. KIMBALL, [illegible]

Pig Iron, Nails and Glass.

A. B. MEEKER & CO., [illegible]

RHODES & BRADLEY, [illegible]

Pumps, Gas Pipe, &c.

S. W. AUSTIN & CO., [illegible]

W. & B. DOUGLAS, [illegible]

Railway Car Springs and Supplies.

CREBAR, ADAMS & CO., [illegible]

Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil Manufacturers.

E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO., [illegible]

Real Estate and Loans.

SNYDER & LEE, [illegible]

OTTO VON FRITSCH, [illegible]

Saddlery Hardware.

BRIGHAM & JONES, [illegible]

Safes (Fire and Burglar Proof).

DIEBOLD & KIENZLE, [illegible]

R. B. RANKIN, [illegible]

HERRING & CO., [illegible]

Salt.

HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER, [illegible]

E. W. SPALDING, [illegible]

Sewing Machines.

GROVER & BAKER, [illegible]

WHEELER & WILSON, [illegible]

MANHATTAN S. M. CO., [illegible]

Sewing Silks and Machine Twist.

BELDING BROS. & CO., [illegible]

Ship Chandlery and Sailmakers.

GEO. F. FOSTER, [illegible]

GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., [illegible]

PURINGTON & SCRANTON, [illegible]

Shot (Drop and Buck) Manufacturers.

CHICAGO SHOT TOWER CO., [illegible]

Show Cases.

D. BARCLAY, [illegible]

N. W. SHOW CASE MANUFG. CO., [illegible]

M. TERHUNE, [illegible]

Stoves (Wholesale).

FULLER, WARREN & CO., [illegible]

Toys and Jewellers' Findings.

DENNISON & CO., [illegible]

Trunks.

J. W. BAILEY, [illegible]

Trunk Manufacturers.

CHAS. T. WILT, [illegible]

Undertakers.

SHELDON & DAVIS, [illegible]

O. H. JORDAN, [illegible]

JAMES WRIGHT, [illegible]

Wire Cloth and Wire Goods.

CLINTON WIRE CLOTH CO., [illegible]

Wrought Iron Pipe Manufacturers.

NORTHWESTERN MANUFG. CO., [illegible]

EDUCATIONAL.

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ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES and CHILDREN, New York, will commence its [illegible] Year, Sept. [illegible], 1872. For full information send for catalogue. Address D. C. VAN NORMAN, [illegible] West Forty-second st., New York. Refers to Bishop Harris, [illegible]

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It is well known by all readers of the papers, that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago [illegible]

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[illegible] South Clark st., Chicago, may be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic and nervous diseases. [illegible]

Dr. Townsend, 150 South Halsted-st.,

[illegible]

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DR. A. G. OLIN, [illegible]

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Saturday Morning, September 7, 1872.

WEEKLY CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE.

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LIBERAL APPOINTMENTS.

Governor Koerner.

The Hon. G. Koerner will address the people as follows:

Sept. 7, at Carlyle.

General J. C. Black.

General John Charles Black will speak as follows:

Mendota, Sept. 10.
Cambridge, Sept. 11.
Rock Island, Sept. 12.
Virginia, Sept. 13.
Champaign, Sept. 14.
Jacksonville, Sept. 16.
Warsaw, Sept. 17.
Clayton, Sept. 18.

V. B. Denslow.

Mr. V. B. Denslow will speak as follows:

Golconda, Pope County, Sept. 7.
Shawneetown, Gallatin County, Sept. 9.
Carmi, White County, Sept. 10.
McLeansboro, Hamilton County, Sept. 11.

Governor Bross.

The Hon. Wm. Bross will speak as follows:

Fairfield, Wayne County, Sept. 13.
Albion, White County, Sept. 14.
Mt Carmel, Wabash County, Sept. 16.
Lawrenceville, Lawrence County, Sept. 18.
Xenia, Clay County, Sept. 20.
Salem, Marion County, Sept. 21.
Mt Vernon, Jefferson County, Sept. 23.
Benton, Franklin County, Sept. 24.
Harrisburg, Saline County, Sept. 27.
Equality, Gallatin County, Sept. 28.

The Hon. J. C. Allen.

The Hon. J. C. Allen will speak at the following places and dates:

Sullivan, Moultrie County, Sept. 16.
Danville, Vermilion County, Sept. 18.
Monticello, Piatt County, Sept. 19.
Olney, Richland County, Sept. 21.
Watseka, Iroquois County, Sept. 24.
Paxton, Ford County, Sept. 25.
Carthage, Hancock County, Sept. 27.
Macomb, McDonough County, Sept. 28.
Rushville, Schuyler County, Sept. 30.
Beardstown, Cass County, Oct. 1.
Pittsfield, Pike County, Oct. 3.
Jacksonville, Morgan County, Oct. 4.
Jerseyville, Jersey County, Oct. 5.
Alton, Madison County, Oct. 7.
Greenville, Bond County, Oct. 9.
Vandalia, Fayette County, Oct. 11.

Sidney Thomas.

Mr. Sidney Thomas will speak as follows:

Ottawa, LaSalle County, Sept. 7.

The Hon. John Hinchcliffe.

The Hon. John Hinchcliffe will speak as follows:

O'Fallon, St. Clair County, Sept. 10.
East St. Louis, St. Clair County, Sept. 11.
Bethalto, Madison County, Sept. 12.
Alton, Madison County, Sept. 13.
Springfield, Sangamon County, Sept. 14.
Danville, Vermilion County, Sept. 16.
Joliet, Will County, Sept. 18.
Braidwood, Will County, Sept. 19.
Morris, Grundy County, Sept. 20.
Gardner, Grundy County, Sept. 21.
LaSalle, LaSalle County, Sept. 23.
Pekin, Tazewell County, Sept. 25.
Peoria, Peoria County, Sept. 26.
Colchester, McDonough County, Sept. 28.
Canton, Fulton County, Sept. 30.
Murphysboro, Jackson County, Oct. 2.
Duquoin, Perry County, Oct. 5.
Belleville, St. Clair County, Oct. 7.

Congressional Meetings.

The following meetings have been appointed:

Elgin, Sept. 9, General Black and Senator Trumbull.
Macomb, Sept. 10, Governor Palmer and the Hon. J. V. Eustace.
Cambridge, Sept. 11, Senator Trumbull, Gen. Black, and the Hon. J. V. Eustace.
Pontiac, Sept. 12, Governor Palmer and the Hon. J. C. Robinson.
Peoria, Sept. 13, Senator Trumbull, the Hon. G. Koerner, and the Hon. Edward Rummel.
Champaign, Sept. 14, Governor Palmer and the Hon. J. C. Robinson.
Freeport, Sept. 17, Senator Trumbull and the Hon. G. Koerner.
Effingham, Sept. 18, Governor Palmer and the Hon. J. C. Robinson.
Centralia, Sept. 19, Governor Palmer and the Hon. J. C. Robinson.
Edwardsville, Sept. 21, Senator Trumbull and the Hon. J. C. Robinson.
Olney, Sept. 21, Governor Palmer and the Hon. J. C. Allen.
Quincy, Sept. 24, Senator Trumbull, the Hon. J. C. Robinson, and the Hon. G. Koerner.
Carbondale, Sept. 25, Governor Palmer and the Hon. J. C. Robinson.
Bluff, between Peru and La Salle, Sept. 27, Governor Palmer, the Hon. J. V. Eustace, and the Hon. G. Koerner.

THE REACTION.

The Grant party, for a few weeks past, has claimed a reaction in the political campaign, and asserted that the popular current which had so long been running in the channels of Liberal Reform had turned, and was setting in towards Grant. A brief retrospect will show the fallacy of this assertion. The Cincinnati Convention set in motion a wave of popular opinion, which gathered both in size and force as it progressed. The Philadelphia Convention opposed no considerable barrier to its progress. It surmounted it, and kept on its way without loss in either volume or rapidity. That Convention was so far a matter of form and a foregone conclusion, that, while it did not draw off a single voter from the Liberal party, or cause one to hesitate, it did not add anything to its own strength, or present anything to the people sufficiently fresh or novel to awaken enthusiasm or attract attention. The indorsement of the Cincinnati nominees and platform by the Democratic National Convention added still greater volume to the tidal wave, and it swept on from State to State, through the length and breadth of the land, growing day by day. Its progress and its results created alarm and consternation in the Administration. Unless some barrier was opposed to it, the Grant managers felt that the battle would be won long before November. Of their own strength, they had nothing to employ for such purposes. They had exhausted all their materials at the outset. Calumnies, falsehoods, and personal assault had all fallen harmless. The politicians were not in the new movement, and, therefore, the usual political modes of warfare were not available. They could not attack the platform of principles without self-condemnation, for they had stolen them almost bodily, and attempted to palm them off on the people as of Philadelphia manufacture. They could not impugn the past record of the party, for it had no past record. It was born of an absolute necessity, and even in its cradle the young Hercules was already strangling the serpents of corruption. What could not be accomplished by openmanly warfare was attempted by trickery and subterfuge. A covert alliance was made with ultra-Secessionists, and this mongrel crew were instructed to hoist the banner of the Democracy, hold a Convention and nominate Charles O'Conor for the Presidency, and were paid for doing it, with the expectation of drawing off votes from Greeley. The moment that the alliance was effected by Morton and Duncan, and the expenses had been guaranteed, then, by preconcerted action, every Grant organ in the land, from Maine to California, shouted "Reaction." The suds of the Louisville Convention were blown into a very large and attractive bubble. The Bourbon movement was heralded as a great Democratic uprising. O'Conor's name was kept before the people by the Grant journals, even more frequently and enthusiastically than Grant's; and no effort was left untried to convince the people that the ranks of the Liberal party had been broken, and that a large proportion of the Democrats in the party had given in their adherence to the Bourbon movement. These assertions, enforced by the noisy cry of "Reaction," elevated the Louisville Convention into a supposititious importance, and made vacillating Republicans timid, and hesitating Democrats still more undecided. These two classes of the community argued the matter conditionally. If the Louisville Convention should be largely attended; if it should include in its organization any considerable number of Democrats prominent for influence and respectability; if it should promulgate a stirring platform, and if it should nominate Charles O'Conor, then there would be no hope for Mr. Greeley. To this extent there was a reaction during the two or three weeks in which the Louisville Convention was kept before the people by the Grant organs. The reaction, however, was not retrograde in character. The wave had paused for a moment, not gone back nor dissipated. The last danger which it had to encounter was before it, and it was gathering fresh force to overcome it. The Louisville Convention was held, and none of the conditions which the timid had suggested to themselves might prejudice the election of Mr. Greeley, were fulfilled. The Convention was not largely attended. No respectable or prominent Democrat attended it; on the other hand, it was packed by Grant men. Its platform was heavier than lead, and had about as much applicability to the issues before the people as an essay on Transcendentalism. Its nominees flatly, and almost rudely, refused to serve, and the whole thing proved a miserable farce.

The lull is now over. The only danger which stood in the way of the Liberal Reform cause has blown harmlessly by, and a counter-reaction has set in. Those who have hesitated, pending the action of the Louisville Convention, will hesitate no longer. It will influence a multitude of Republicans who were waiting for this Convention before they made up their minds. It will close up the Democratic ranks solidly for Greeley. All that is necessary now is for every man in the Liberal party of Illinois to do his duty. If there are any weak spots in the ranks, close them up by more complete organization. Do not wait for the assistance of victory in Indiana and Pennsylvania, but organize as if the battle were to be fought here in October. The fiasco at Louisville is a defeat to the Administration, and now is the time to make the Liberal party more strong and compact than it was before.

MORE GIFT-TAKERS.

The country has long been aware that, under the scheme of building the Union Pacific Railroad, there was an enormous swindle. It has been always suspected that the Congressional corruption was extensive, and now some of the facts have come to light. It will be remembered that the Union Pacific Railroad was organized in 1864-5; that it received, in addition to the donation of land, a money subsidy of $16,000 per mile upon the eastern plains, $48,000 per mile for the mountainous region, and $38,000 for the western plains. In addition, the Company was allowed to issue its own bonds to an equal amount per mile. A contract was made by the road with H. M. Hoxie, an employe of the Company, for building the road to the 100th parallel. But, at the same time, there was an inner Ring formed, which purchased a charter granted by the State of Pennsylvania; this Company was called "The Credit Mobilier of America." One of the original proprietors of this Company was Henry S. McComb, a wealthy citizen of Wilmington, Delaware. He subscribed $50,000 for 500 shares. John B. Alley and Oakes Ames, members of Congress from Massachusetts, were among his associates. The Executive Committee of the Pacific Railroad Company thereupon contracted with the "Credit Mobilier"—the membership being identical—for the construction of the road. Mr. McComb subscribed also for 250 shares for one H. G. Fant; Fant failed to pay, and assigned the subscription to McComb. The Company assented to and recorded the transfer, but, owing to some difficulties, did not issue him a certificate. In course of time, the stock of the Credit Mobilier became immensely valuable, and additional stock was issued and apportioned among the shareholders. McComb demanded his stock and its accretions, which, after long delays, was refused. He then brought suit for it in Pennsylvania, and the Commission appointed to take evidence has been in session lately. Mr. McComb tells the whole story, and in so doing discloses what looks very much like corruption on the part of several Senators and members of Congress. He declares, from the books of the Credit Mobilier, that the whole cost of the construction of the road averaged $35,000 per mile; that the money subsidy from Congress was more than equal to its cost, and, consequently, the profits of the Credit Mobilier were enormous. The original capital stock was $1,000,000, and subsequently increased to $3,000,000. The dividends on the stock were as follows:

1867—April 12—60 per cent in stock of U. P. R. R.
1867—July —60 per cent in stock of U. P. R. R.
1867—Sept. —?? per cent in stock of U. P. R. R.
1867—Dec. 31—110 per cent in stock of U. P. R. R.
1868—April 1—?? per cent in stock of U. P. R. R.
1868—Jan. 4—80 per cent in stock of U. P. R. R.
1868—Jan. 4—?? per cent in stock of U. P. R. R.
1868—Jan. 4—80 per cent in bonds of U. P. R. R.
1868—Jan. 4—14 per cent in cash (gold).
1868—Feb. 8—?? per cent in stock of Credit Mobilier.
1868—Feb. 8—12 per cent in cash (gold).
1868—June 17—40 per cent in stock of U. P. R. R.
1868—June 17—60 per cent in cash.
1868—July 3—75 per cent in stock of U. P. R. R.
1868—July 3—75 per cent in bonds of U. P. R. R.
1868—Sept. 3—75 per cent in bonds of U. P. R. R.
1868—Sept. 3—100 per cent in stock of U. P. R. R.
1868—Dec. 19—200 per cent in stock of U. P. R. R.

It will be noticed that, prior to January, 1868, the accretions of this stock had become very large; in fact, were far in excess of its par value. At this time, Mr. Oakes Ames, then a member of Congress, demanded that a portion of the stock should be placed in his hands for disposal, to aid the purposes of the Company. At this stage we let Mr. McComb speak for himself:

Q. What distribution of it was made by Mr. Ames? A. He gave it to members of Congress, Senators and Representatives.

Q. What was paid into the Credit Mobilier for that stock which Mr. Ames distributed in the way you mention? A. This stock which Mr. Ames took as Trustee had paid to it all the dividends of the Company from the date of the organization of the Company down to the time when that stock was delivered to him, and none of these proceeds, amounting to several hundred per cent in par value, were paid in. The par value only was paid in.

Q. What was the cash value of this stock at the time it was issued? A. It would sell in the market at $260 per share cash value, and very little could be had at that—more buyers than sellers a good deal. I was offered $500 per share for mine shortly after that time.

Q. What has been the highest value reached by the Credit Mobilier stock? A. I was offered $600 per share for mine. This was in 1868, long before this suit began. I refused to sell at that time. I considered it worth $1,000 per share, and it would have been readily worth that, honestly and fairly managed at that time.

Q. Do you mean by giving, that these shares were gifts in the nature of presents? A. I do.

Q. You understood, then, Mr. Ames to mean that these shares were to be presented without value paid to members of Congress? A. I understood from Mr. Oakes Ames that they were substantially a gift, the parties to whom the stock was said to be appropriated receiving through him as their Trustee more than sufficient available assets as dividends to pay for the same, and that he, out of their assets, paid into the Treasury the par value of the stock.

Q. Do you mean to say that these persons had not previously agreed to subscribe for the stock as others had done? A. I had no information on that point.

Q. Did you understand Mr. Ames to mean that these persons were not entitled to these shares as subscribers or persons who had agreed to subscribe? A. I understood no such thing.

Q. Did you understand from Mr. Ames what was the motive for allowing these persons to take this stock at par when it was so valuable that part of the dividend sufficed to pay the par value? A. *The motive I understood, was to secure the influence and support in Congress of the men to whom the stock was given.*

Q. Influence and support for what? A. *For anything affecting the Union Pacific Railroad Company in Congress.*

Being challenged to produce his written evidence, he presented the originals of two letters from Mr. Oakes Ames, which letters read as follows:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30, 1868.

H. S. McComb:

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 28th is at hand, enclosing copy of letter from, or rather to, Mr. King. I don't fear any investigation here. What some of Durant's friends may do in New York can't be counted on with any certainty. You do not understand by your letter what I have done, and am to do, with my sales of stock. You say more to New York. I have placed none with New York, or have agreed to. You must remember that it was nearly all placed as you saw on the list in New York, and there was but 6 or 8 M for me to place. I could not give all they wanted, or they might want, out of that. You would not want me to offer less than one thousand (M) to any one. We allowed Durant to place $58,000 to some three or four of his friends or keep it himself. *I have used this where it will produce most good to us, I think.*

In view of King's letter and Washburn's move here, I go in for making one bond dividend in full. We can do it with perfect safety. I understand the opposition to it comes from Alley. He is on the Finance Committee, and can raise money easy if we come short, which I don't believe we shall, and if we do we can loan our bonds to the Company or loan them the money we get for the bonds. The contract calls for the division, and I say have it. When shall I see you in Washington. Yours truly, OAKES AMES.

P. S.—We stand about like this:

Bonds first mortgage received on 525 miles, at $16,000 per mile	$8,400,000
Bonds first mortgage received on 15 miles, at $48,000 per mile	720,000
Bonds first mortgage received on 100 miles, at $48,000 per mile	4,800,000
	$13,920,000
$10,000,000 sold and to sell to pay our debts	10,000,000
	$3,920,000
Eighty per cent dividend on $3,700,000 C. Mobilier	3,000,000
	$920,000
Government bonds received this day	954,000
Due for transportation $400,000, one-half cash	200,000
	$2,08?,000

In addition to this, we can draw Government bonds for two-thirds of the work done in advance of the track if we desire it.

The following is in pencil on the Ames letter: Oakes Ames's list of names, as shown to-day to me for Credit Mobilier, is:

	Shares
BLAINE, of Maine	3,000
PATTERSON, of New Hampshire	3,000
WILSON, Massachusetts	2,000
PAINTER (Rep.) for Quigley	3,000
COLFAX, Speaker	2,000
SCOFIELD and KELLEY, Pa.	2,000 each.
ELIOT, Massachusetts	3,000
DAWES, Massachusetts	2,000
FOWLER, Tennessee	2,000
BOUTWELL, Massachusetts	2,000
BINGHAM and GARFIELD, O.	2,000 each.

Indorsed: OAKES AMES, Jan 30 1868.

OAKES AMES' LETTER, JAN. 25, 1868.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25, 1868.

H. S. McCOMB, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 23d is at hand, in which you say Senators Bayard and Fowler have written you in relation to their stock. I have spoken to Fowler, but not to Bayard. I have never been introduced to Bayard, but will see him soon. You say I must not put too much in one locality. I have assigned as far as I have given to—four from Massachusetts; one from New Hampshire; one, Delaware; one, Tennessee; one-half, Ohio; two, Pennsylvania; one, Indiana; one, Maine; *and I have three to place,* which I shall put where they will do most good to us. *I am here on the spot, and can better judge where they should go.* I think after this dividend is paid we should make our capital $4,000,000, and distribute the new stock where it will protect us. Let them have the stock at par and profits made in the future. The 60 per cent increase on the old stock I want for distribution here, and soon. Alley is opposed to the division of the bonds; says we will need them, &c., &c. I should think that we ought to be able to spare them with Alley and Gates on the Finance Committee. We used to be able to borrow when we had no credit and debts pressing; we are now out of debt and in good credit. What say you about the bond dividend? A part of the purchasers here are poor, and want their bonds to sell to enable them to meet their payment on the stock in the C. M. I have told them what they would get as dividends, and they expect it. I think—when the bonds the parties received as the 60 per cent dividend, we better give them the bonds. It will not amount to anything with us. Some of the large holders will not care whether they have the bonds or certificates, or they will send their bonds to the Company, as they have done before, or lend them money. Quigley has been here, and we have got that one-tenth that was Underwood's. I have taken a half, Quigley a quarter, and you a quarter.

Judge Carter wants a part of it. At some future day we are to surrender a part to him. Yours truly, OAKES AMES.

These shares of stock, it appears, were given to these official persons. What for? Mr. McComb says, to secure their support in Congress for all measures of interest to the Pacific Railroad Company. Who are these men? There is Speaker Blaine; George S. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury; Henry Wilson, candidate for Vice President; Senator Patterson, of New Hampshire; Scofield and Kelley, of Pennsylvania; Dawes, of Massachusetts; and Garfield and the gorgeous Bingham, of Ohio. These men, with Oakes Ames himself, are now in office, are all candidates before the people, and are all ranting advocates and champions of Grant. They are, of course, defenders of the practice of receiving presents.

THE NEW CHICAGO.

It has hitherto been our well-founded boast, as we outstripped one rival after another, that Chicago was the first grain market, the first lumber market, the first beef and pork market, in the country. An article in the last *Financier*, by Mr. John J. McKinnon, of this city, draws attention to the eminence of Chicago as a money market. Nowhere else can money be loaned at more advantageous rates. The cause of this is three-fold. For mortgage loans, we offer safe security, high interest, and a sure increase of value. Mr. McKinnon states the average rate of interest at 8 1-2 per cent, with 8 as the minimum and 10 as the maximum, but the average is probably at least 9, and perhaps a fraction more. For security, we have land which rises in value, in almost a geometrical ratio, year after year. The titles to it, at first thought to have been tendered almost valueless by the destruction of the records, are now conceded to be far better than the average of those in the West. On this score, Mr. McKinnon says: "I confidently assert that the title to property in the State of Illinois, whether in country or city, is generally good, and ordinarily very simple." The enormous sums already lent on Chicago real estate show how fully the confidence of capitalists is restored. The map of North America is the surest guarantee of the continual increase in the value of our property. The great lakes are whitened with the sails of our commercial marine. The Great States of the West and Northwest are bound to us with bands of iron. The prairies of Missouri send us their products, not only by railroads that pass around St. Louis, but by those which pass through our ancient rival. The Pacific Railroad is rapidly making us the emporium of the trade with the Pacific,—a trade that will ere long be reckoned by millions where now it is counted by thousands. The completion of the Northern Pacific will bring competition into play, and the decrease in rates of passage and freight will inure to our benefit more than to that of any other city. If the Canada Pacific is built, the bulk of the travel upon it will be *via* Chicago. Our railway connection with the South is speedy and direct. When honest government permits the full development of Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas, their products will come, by river and rail, to our warehouses, and thence be shipped throughout the North. Our communication with the East is becoming better every day. Every foot of canal dug, every rod of rail laid, between the lakes and the seaboard, is a contribution to our future greatness. Meanwhile, the Valley of the Mississippi is gaining new increments of population, and is destined, in a score of years, to count its 20,000,000, every one of whom, consciously or unconsciously, will be working for the benefit of the great city. The region tributary to us, containing, as it does, the most valuable productions of the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms, is, in itself, the richest of countries. The city to which it is tributary must inevitably become the richest of cities. It is this future—a future too dazzling to be over-estimated—that makes Chicago rise so superbly from her ruins. It is faith in this which is now lining our streets with palaces, so that we can soon lay claim to the possession of the most beautiful city in the West.

THE MAINE ELECTION.

The annual election in Maine, for Governor, Legislature, etc., occurs on Monday. The principal candidates are:

Liberal.	Republican.
Governor	
Charles P. Kimball.	Sidney Perham.*
Congress	
1. William H. Clifford.	John H. Burleigh.
2. Alonzo Garcelon.	William P. Frye.*
3. Thomas S. Lang.	James G. Blaine.*
4. Marcellus Emery.	Samuel F. Hersey.
5. Frederick A. Pike.	Eugene Hale.*

*For re-election.

The vote by counties, for Governor, in the September election of 1868, was:

Counties.	Rep. Chamberlain.	Dem. Pillsbury.
Androscoggin	4,619	2,717
Aroostook	2,384	1,070
Cumberland	7,844	7,809
Franklin	2,496	1,610
Hancock	3,831	2,944
Kennebec	7,761	4,863
Knox	3,021	3,197
Lincoln	3,737	2,881
Oxford	4,513	3,664
Penobscot	9,085	5,???
Piscataquis	1,896	1,261
Sagadahoc	2,649	1,373
Somerset	4,845	2,???
Waldo	4,376	3,857
Washington	3,199	3,511
York	7,496	6,177
Total	79,???	55,431

The Cameron-Hartranft Ring in Pennsylvania, despairing of success by a direct appeal to the people, have already commenced to arrange schemes of fraud by which to carry the election in October. The contest in that State is between an honest man and a man who has been convicted before the people of fraudulent use of the State funds; and, on such an issue as this, the Ring fears an honest election. In Philadelphia, frauds are contemplated under the Registry law. The Liberal State Central Committee has also received positive information that large numbers of colored men, mostly young men, have been brought into the State from the neighborhoods of Harrisonburg, Virginia, and Charlestown, West Virginia, to vote at both the elections in October and November. Some of them were ticketed to Harrisburg and Chambersburg, and others have been located in Erie, Clarion, and other counties. Under the State Constitution, these men cannot vote, not having been residents of the State for one year, and, to prevent them from voting, both the Liberal Republicans and Democrats are organizing Vigilance Committees, who will make them prove their right to vote at the polls. In Philadelphia, it is believed that the arrangements are so far complete as to prevent the fraudulent designs of Cameron from being perpetrated. Everywhere throughout the State there is an earnest determination upon the part of the Liberals to prevent the consummation of these election frauds, without which the case of Hartranft is hopeless. A warning has been issued with reference to these projected frauds by the Chairman of the Liberal State Central Committee, which concludes with the following ring of victory:

Victory in October is certain. I make this declaration with full appreciation of its import, and the weight which should attach to such a statement, when emanating from one in whom much confidence has been placed. I state it from conviction, and it is made after careful review and full knowledge of the condition and tendency of the public mind throughout the State. The contest is simple. It is an issue between capacity and incapacity, and between honesty and corruption in the future Administration of the State. The people will make overwhelming choice in favor of future good government, with a majority beyond the reach of all ballot-box polluters.

Mr. John Jones and 112 other colored citizens of Chicago have issued an ill-judged address to the negroes of the country. Passing over a few weak flings at "soreheads" and "traitors," we come to this remarkable paragraph:

We are told that Mr. Greeley, and Sumner, and Trumbull, and others have been our most faithful friends. We acknowledge all they have done for us, and thank them accordingly; and, when *they desert us to worship another shrine*, we must part company with them without any regrets.

The phrase we have italicised is significant. If our colored citizens think that they ought to be worshipped, they are sadly mistaken, and will discover the fact when their present leaders are through using them. The reasons given for refusing to support the veteran Abolitionist, whose pen did more than any man's sword in the work of emancipation, are of the flimsiest sort. It is natural that the Southern negroes should awake very slowly from the torpor produced by slavery; but we might expect to find the leaders of the colored people of this city capable of producing a temperate, argumentative appeal, instead of this somewhat scurrilous screed, which actually embodies the thousand-times refuted story that "Greeley is on record in favor of paying pensions to Rebel soldiers." It is a curious fact that, if Greeley had been nominated at Philadelphia, every one of the signers of this manifesto would have worked and voted for him as heartily as their Southern brethren would have mobbed and murdered his opponents.

The St. Louis *Democrat* appeals to New York City to "aid this city one eighth as much as she has aided Chicago." It proceeds to offer, in return for this help, "the wheat of Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Northern Illinois, Nebraska, Kansas, and Missouri," "three fourths of the flour manufactured in the Mississippi Valley," and a "vast abundance" of other articles. As the Missouri metropolis would have to buy these commodities in the markets of Chicago, to which they are consigned, as a matter of course we should only thrive with her thrift. New York, however, will probably prefer to buy where she can do so most cheaply, and will not care to ship her purchases from this city *via* St. Louis.

A desperate fight is in progress for the control of the Northern Mississippi freight and passenger trade. The two competing companies do not yet give bounties for patronage, but they are evidently coming to that. At last accounts, the fare from St. Louis to St. Paul was quoted at a dollar. The result is, that the boats are so crowded that passengers sleep in hammocks slung between the pipes and camp out on the wheelhouses. When a man falls overboard, he must sink or swim, for the boats are turned into bedrooms, and cannot be lowered. Our exchanges say that whole families are constantly travelling, finding it the cheapest way to live. It is fortunate that they go together, for thus they will be separated neither in life nor death. The blow-up that is sure to speedily come will send them all towards heaven together.

The latest discovery in parliamentary law is by the Cleveland *Leader*. In its despair it warns the people of that district that, if Chamberlain, the Liberal candidate for Congress, be elected, his vote may elect a Democratic Speaker, and this Speaker will make all the Committees Democratic, in which deplorable case, the *Leader* says:

It will be impossible for a Republican to offer a motion only by unanimous consent of the House.—the Committees, Democrats as they will be, having entire control of offering bills.

The Democrats have been in a minority in Congress, frequently less than one-third, for nearly twelve years, and have never had any difficulty in making all the motions they want. In point of fact, a large majority of the motions made in Congress are made by the minority, that being their only means of resisting the majority. But, if the *Leader* thinks the law is as it states it to be, perhaps it would be better for Cleveland to elect Chamberlain, so that the city will have a Representative who can make a motion.

Messrs. Dodson and Hickox are the Sheriff and County Clerk of Pope County, Ark., who recently murdered some citizens, raised the cry of "Ku-Klux," and tried to have martial law proclaimed. Recently, this same Dodson, an indicted murderer, appeared at Little Rock, swearing that he and Hickox had been waylaid by ambushed Ku-Klux; that Hickox had been killed; and that he had barely escaped. Just as Governor Hadley was about to march the State militia into the county, it was discovered that this brace of worthies had fired at a certain Paynters, while he was working in his blacksmith shop; and that he had thereupon returned the fire and killed Hickox. Paynters at once gave himself up to the authorities, and Dodson posted to Little Rock to carry out his scheme for inaugurating another reign of terror. Fortunately, the day when Ku-Klux outrages can be manufactured to order is rapidly drawing to a close.

The mystery about the letter which denied Senator Wilson's Know-Nothingism seems to be at last solved. Mr. Wilson handed the Brooklyn letter of inquiry to a Mr. Hermann Askenasy, a friend of his, and an officer in the Boston Custom House. He requested him to answer it "in general terms;" that is, to evade the point. The ingenuous Mr. Askenasy, however, thought that it was no worse to lie than to equivocate, so he wrote his reply, denying the charge *in toto*, signed it "Henry Wilson, per H. A.," and mailed it in an envelope which the Senator had franked for him. This exposure puts both Messrs. Wilson and Askenasy in a very unpleasant position, inasmuch as it shows that the first connived at the falsehood which the latter told. If either has any explanations to make, he had better offer them forthwith.

Here is a nut for our prohibition friends to crack: Connecticut has found her "Maine law" to be useless, and has accordingly adopted a License law. The act provides that every town shall vote whether or no its Selectmen shall issue licenses, and that, if any town votes no, the present prohibition shall be enforced. New Haven declared, by about 3 to 1, for license, but, strange to say, both the ultra-abstinence men and the saloon-keepers voted against this. Will some believer in the efficacy of the Maine law system explain why the persons who live by selling liquor voted in favor of forbidding liquor selling by law?

The only two counties in Vermont from which full returns have been received voted, at the September election in 1868 and in 1872, as follows:

Counties.	1868. Rep.	1868. Dem.	1872. Rep.	1872. Lib.
Bennington	2,489	1,083	2,96?	2,029
Rutland	4,865	1,440	4,?41	2,???
	7,354	2,523		
	2,???			
Rep. maj. in 1868	4,836	Rep. maj. in 1872	3,487	

[illegible]

Liberal gain....1,399

The same counties in 1868 gave Grant 5,779 majority; they now give 3,427,—a Liberal gain over that vote of 2,352.

From the platforms of the different labor gatherings, it seems that the abolition of interest on money is a cardinal article in workingmen's creeds. It may give them cause for reflection to think that, if nothing could have been paid for the use of it, the money that is rebuilding Chicago would never have been sent here. The city would not have been restored for a century. There would have been no demand for labor. Our manual workers must have moved away or starved.

James Hendley has been one of the leaders of the colored men of Wayne County, Mississippi. He was a member of the last Republican Convention, and took an active part in its debates. Sunday, Aug. 26, he made an eloquent plea for Greeley and Brown. On Monday, one of Secretary Boutwell's Ku-Klux murdered him. On Tuesday he was buried. Mississippi will poll one vote less for Greeley.

We are glad to acknowledge the receipt of the Chebanse, Iroquois County, *Liberal Republican*, and the Rochelle, Ogle County, *Independent*. Both of these able journals support the Liberal National and State tickets. Politically and otherwise, they deserve the hearty support they will doubtless receive.

PERSONAL.

President Grant will attend the New Jersey State Fair.

—Governor Washburn, of Massachusetts, has appointed William Allen, of Northampton, Justice of the Superior Court, *vice* Scudder, resigned.

—Lieutenant Colonel John Broome, of the Marine Corps, has received from the Secretary of the Navy, orders to visit the State Prisons in several of the States, with a view of gathering information with regard to their discipline, etc. The object is to improve the disciplinary system employed at the Navy Stations.

—The Hon. Silas Hudson—"Cousin Sile"—Minister Plenipotentiary to Guatemala, has returned to his home in Burlington, or is about to return to his home in Burlington, DesMoines County, or is expected to return soon to his home in Burlington, DesMoines County, Iowa.

—Saratoga gossips say that Cornelius Vanderbilt has won $5,000 this summer, by playing euchre and whist, and is more delighted with this success than if he had drawn another railway in a Wall street lottery.

—The estate of Philip Winebiddle, a wealthy German, of Pittsburgh, Pa., has been duly portioned, and the heirs, six in number, receive $163,258 14 each.

—Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe begins her readings in Springfield on the 13th of September with the following programme: Scenes from "Uncle Tom's Cabin," "Black Sam's Stratagem; or, It's Best to be on Missis's Side," "Eliza Escapes on the Ice," "Black Sam as a Politician," "Uncle Tom's Trial, Temptation, Victory and Death." Also scenes from "Sam Lawson's Oldtown Stories." "The Widow Piperage and Miss Deaken Blodgett have a Talk," "The Turkey that Wouldn't Set," and "The Pig in the Well," "The Widow Piperage Thinks It Will Make Talk," "The Minister Gives 'em Something to Talk About."

—Mr. Rider, who runs the Meriden, Conn., telegraph office, really enjoys his business—it's so lively. He had two instruments in his office melted by lightning this summer, and expects to get melted himself by and by.

—It is rumored that Governor Sprague intends to inaugurate a line of side-wheel steamers between Providence and New York, to surpass the Fall River boats in size, and, if possible, in splendor.

—A. T. Stewart will spend $200,000 on the Grand Union Hotel at Saratoga this fall, mostly on plumbing and bell-hanging.

—A Southern lady, a widow, who has been a regular visitor to Saratoga for some years, has just made a match with a bartender from Buffalo, who put on the airs of an Earl.

AN ENGLISH ASSIZE-COURT.

Trial of a Case Involving the Liberty of the Press.

A Congregation of Barristers—The Judge, the Jury, and the Counsel.

Mr. Gladstone Present as a Witness—How the Case Was Conducted, and How It Resulted.

From Our Own Correspondent.
LONDON, Aug. 10.

A trial taking place this week in the County of Surrey, affecting the privileges of the press. I made it the opportunity of witnessing the forms observed in an English Assize Court. The plaintiff and the defendants reside in London; but, through one of those

ANTIQUATED ABSURDITIES

which still obtain in this country, both have to go some 60 miles to have their dispute decided. They differ in the metropolis, and a jury of Guildford pronounces. The railway going to the picturesque little town is through richly-cultivated ground. Sheaves of wheat stood in the fields, ready for carting; the hops are near the top of their respective poles; the green crops are deliciously fresh; and beautiful meadow-land rises and falls in charming undulation. American visitors, who travel through Surrey, Sussex, and Kent, are always struck with the carefulness of the cultivation. Every acre of land is made the most of. It is tilled "to an inch of its life."

Guildford itself is built half on a hill, half in the valley. A soft, murmuring river runs through it,—a river fairly stocked with fish, and giving to the amateur rower the sweet and easy changes of scene which he loves.

When we neared Guildford, and proceeded toward the hall in which the Assizes take place, we were soon made aware that it was Assize-week.

GROUPS OF BARRISTERS,

in wig and gown, were standing about like students at a university festival. There were barristers whose fame lies in the direction of the civil law, and barristers whose success consists in the rare knowledge of jury-nature. How the corded horsehair covering alters the face. Some of the stupidest men borrow from it a look of wisdom; some of the cleverest seem donkeys. Very curious are the differences of effect. Whether it is the shape of the head, or of the nose, or the peculiarity of the general expression, I know not, but you can never tell how the coverings will look until they are actually on. Many of the barristers who attend Assizes have little or no practice. Perhaps they have private means, and merely put in an appearance for associations' sake; perhaps they are looking out for what may turn up. Rarely have I seen so many barristers together with nothing to do as at Guildford. The large, ugly room, with whitewashed walls, was half-filled with them. They came this morning to see quite as much as to be seen. Actions against three newspapers for libel were to be heard, and it was known that the Premier and two Cabinet Ministers had been subpoenaed to give evidence. The counsel on either side were men of fame, and the arguments were sure to be worth hearing. And now a word as to the subject.

It seems that

AN OFFICIAL, NAMED EDMUNDS,

formerly Private Secretary to Lord Brougham, held a post in the Patent Office. Through a change in the law, he found, he says, that the fees which he had to provide suddenly amounted to three-fourths of his salary. That, he contended to himself, could never have been the object of the Legislature; so he recompensed himself out of his other fees. The Government knew nothing about it for some years, but at last found it out. Proceedings commenced, and Edmunds offered to pay back £7,000 of the £15,000 which was claimed of him. Arbitrators decided against him, and, in a Treasury minute signed by Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Lowe, and Mr. Stansfeld, his conduct was characterized as fraudulent. This minute was forwarded by the Secretary of the Treasury to the morning papers for publication, and it was against those papers that the action for libel was brought. You see

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE CASE

to the press. If a paper cannot publish a Treasury minute or the report of a Parliamentary Committee, without being prepared to verify every one of the statements, I don't see how papers could publish any such documents at all. Edmunds did not even accuse the papers of malice, but he wanted to ventilate his case, and to annoy his former employers.

The "bench," at these trials, is generally one whole end of the room,—a number of seats being ranged together on a raised platform, on each side of the Judge's chair. It is kept for "ladies" and distinguished people. To-day, the Judge was

FLANKED BY THE FAIR SEX,

right and left. With the exception of his son, a slim youth of 19, and his Private Secretary, no one of the male sex had a place on the bench. The ladies are mostly young, and are quietly dressed. Their one question is as to Mr. Gladstone's coming. Poor old Edmunds does not interest them. "I hope he'll come, now we are here," says one. "Yes, and I should like to see Mr. Lowe very much," is the reply. Nobody refers to Mr. Stansfeld, the kind Minister. He is a failure in public life, and his forlorn, unhappy-looking aspect, like that of the lean apothecary, awakens commiseration more than any other kind of interest. The counsel "appear" to be on good terms with many of the ladies. One introduces the other, and they gossip about people they know, about their tours and their fancies, until the Judge comes; then they will all rise, and the business begins.

A JURY

of twelve is struck and sworn in before five minutes have elapsed. This body is widely composed of people who are well-to-do in life. One round, red-faced country squire—his face like a large rosy apple—caught my eye at once. We discussed him, and we agreed that he was the average intellect of the twelve. It was to him that the counsel would speak; he would give the key-note to attack and defence.

THE JUDGE

is a sharp, shrewd man, Irish by birth, but more of a Scotchman than an Irishman by accent. He does not wear the large wig which English Judges once inflicted upon themselves, but one which is not much larger than that worn by the counsel. With the jury on his right, and the counsel at a long table immediately before him, the Judge gives the signal to begin.

SERGEANT BALLANTINE,

who opened the case, is the darling of people who are in difficulties through moral deficiencies. He is the pet of Newgate and the hope of Milbank. He must be 60, but he has an iron constitution, and goes through work which few men half his age could stand. He does not belong to the brow-beating order of barristers. There is a lack of those gentlemen just now at the English bar. Juries dislike them, and the deadlier art of insinuation, the traps set by cunning, the triumphs of a studied voice and tone,—such are the things which in these days tell best with juries. Sergeant Ballantine conducted the case of "the claimant," and his encounters with the Attorney General supplied much amusement to the world for a long course of weeks. He made a good deal in his speech of his client's age. Mr. Edmunds is over 70, and this gave the Sergeant some moving paragraphs. Unhappily for his cause, he was obliged to put the old gentleman in the witness' box. When there, Mr. Edmunds spoke a bit of his mind. Everybody who had pronounced against him was a wicked conspirator. His counsel in previous cases had betrayed him. The arbitrators had convicted him against their own judgments, and had conspired to turn him out of his office for the benefit of somebody else. He did not spare two eminent counsel—one of them Mr. Denman, son of the great Judge—who were in the Court. You will see what a chance this was for the smooth-faced, soft-tongued, wily

MR. HAWKINS,

engaged for the defence. Sentence by sentence, he led the foolish old fellow to vilify names of the highest standing, and then, having the indictment full, the learned gentleman asked the jury whether a person who so scandalously libelled other people deserved to be listened to when he complained of other people libelling him?

The encounters with each other and with the Judge supplied

EXCELLENT SPORT.

One was perpetually "objecting" to some question that the other asked, and the Judge was constantly being requested to "make a note" of the circumstance. The Judge did not spare them, but often came down in his broad dialect with a heavy blow. "That objection, Brother Ballantine, isn't worth a pinch of snuff." (He called it *snoff.*) "You are talking mere nonsense, Brother Hawkins," and so on. Sergeant Ballantine retorted occasionally in a subtle way. The Judge felt the satire, and the counsel of course would notice it; but it was not open enough for the average listener and spectator. Mr. Hawkins' cross-examination of Mr. Edmunds was not a difficult task, but it was done with great art. The Judge did not pretend to listen to the speeches. While the evidence was being taken, he took very careful notes; but, when the speeches began, he took up a *Times* newspaper, and reclining in his chair read the Parliamentary debates and the leading articles at his ease.

BUT THE PREMIER,

Obedient to the subpoena, but wrathful of breast, Mr. Gladstone, accompanied by his two colleagues, stepped on to the bench at about noon. He bowed low to the Judge, who gave a slight bow, and then stood facing the Court. He and his friends were wanted to prove their signatures to the offending matter, but it turned out that their signatures were not disputed, so that, after all, they were not called. Mr. Gladstone whispered rather severely to Mr. Hawkins, blaming him for bringing him from town at "great inconvenience," but he must have recovered himself on getting out of Court, for I heard of him afterwards going into an old china shop at Guildford, while waiting for the train, and buying some old china. On giving the shopman his address, he said, with grim humor: "If you have any doubt as to giving me credit, I refer you to my friend here, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who will give me a character." The shopman won't forget that visit in a hurry. While the three Ministers were in Court, a barrister at my side, who is clever with his pencil, made capital likenesses of Mr. Gladstone and Mr Lowe.

The Judge, in summing up, did not give the newspapers much encouragement; but the jury had no hesitation about the matter, and, after a few minutes' deliberation, returned into Court with a

VERDICT FOR THE DEFENDANTS

Thus ends the last attempt to fetter the English press.

POLITICAL.

The Decorah (Iowa) *Ventilator*, supporting Grant and the regular Republican organization, gives prominence to a correspondent who says of Henry O. Pratt, the "regular" nominee for Congress:

It is only representing the truth of history to say his nomination was the result of corruption; and the rascality practiced in effecting the nomination, and the example set by Congressman Donnan, justify the conclusion that the Post Office Department is responsible for both.

—The Rev. C. L. Clausen, of St. Ansgar, Mitchell County, Iowa, the Bishop of the Scandinavian Church of the Northwest, telegraphs to the Fourth District Liberal Convention, at Mason City, the 4th, that he is in full sympathy with the Greeley movement, but that it would be inadvisable for him to accept the Congressional nomination which it was proposed to tender him.

—L. D. Ingersoll, of Chicago, will do service for Greeley in the "home-field" of Iowa. He is announced to speak in Keokuk next Monday evening.

—Governor Washburn, of Missouri, has written a letter to the Springfield *Union* warmly indorsing Grant and Wilson.—*Albany Journal (Grant).*

There are yet several States to hear from.

—Trabue and Golladay, who are being supported for Congress by the Radicals of their districts in Kentucky, both took an active part in the Blanton Duncan side-show.

—In Huntley, McHenry County, Ill., where only 24 Democratic votes were polled in 1870, a canvass of voters by the Grant Club shows: For Grant, 188; Greeley, 65; doubtful, 60.

—The present Peoria Galesburg District gave 2,755 majority for Grant, in 1868; but already the Grant managers are so doubtful of success that it is understood $10,000 may be had by any Democrat capable of calling off a thousand votes.

—Since the *Brass Collar* has coined, in convenient shape for transmission through the Grant press, this paragraph:

E. J. Ellis, Greeley candidate for Elector, said in a speech in Louisiana: "Twelve millions of people (the South) would hail, as a lover hails the dawn of a first smile, the flash of the first brave sword drawn for vengeance and liberty"

it may be well to say that no person by the name of Ellis is borne on the Greeley Electoral ticket in Louisiana; and, as to "E. J. Ellis," we never before heard of the man.

—Since their nomination, the Republican candidate for Sheriff of Macoupin County, and the Liberal candidate for Attorney of Morgan County, have committed suicide.

—General A. C. Harding, ex-M. C., of Monmouth, Ill., having been falsely claimed for Grant, says:

I believe that the cause of Reform is of such importance as to require every good citizen, throwing aside former political opinions, to aid the movement in behalf of that cause begun at Cincinnati.

—Governor Edmund J. Davis, of Texas, who has, by his own edict, prolonged his official term two years, was declared elected, in 1869, by less than 800 majority, the count being made by the military authorities, in defiance of the more than 10,000 majority for Andrew J. Hamilton. Governor Davis has been exposed as a corrupt man by the testimony of General J. J. Reynolds before a Committee of Congress, and has been indicted for crime in the United States Courts of Texas, but all without avail. He is for Grant, and Grant is for him.

—A gentleman whom they profanely call "The Everlasting Oh Stanard," is willing to accept a nomination for Congress in St. Louis.

—Ben. Holladay, who owns the Oregon Legislature, has not yet given out the name of the gentleman whom he proposes to have represent him in the United States Senate.

—The younger Adams has been the Democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts at different times, and the election has, in every instance, afforded evidence of his popularity with the people of the Bay State.—*Grant Newspaper.*

Vote: 70,360; 63,366; 50,701; 48,536; 47,725.

—A. S. Faville, of Mitchell County, Iowa, a brother of the ex-Lieutenant Governor, and himself formerly a prominent man in the Iowa Legislature, has declared for Grant.

—Colonel John R. Popham has withdrawn his name from the head of the Grant Electoral ticket in Virginia, and will run as an independent candidate for Congress, in the Petersburg District, with Greeley support.

"How knew they O'Conor'd accept,
When O'Conor'd already recanted?"
"Why, Numskull, you fool, don't you see?
The delegates took it for Grant-ed."

—It is now an ascertained fact, says the Oswego (N. Y.) *Palladium*, that over 1,500 Oswego County Republicans who voted for Grant in 1868 will vote for Greeley this fall. This will give Greeley over 500 majority in old Oswego.

—The Postmaster of St. Paul has been so bothered to death with the demands of campaign committees, that he proposes to compromise with them on the line of reserving $3,000 a year for himself, which, seeing that the publication of his daily newspaper doesn't pay expenses, is as small a sum as a man of family can get along with.

—When the Chicago Grant newspapers get through abusing General Farnsworth for publishing General Hurlbut's private letters, and all the newspapers which contain the letters, they will proceed with the publication of Doolittle's private letters to Connatty.

—William C. Webb, formerly Republican Speaker of the Wisconsin Assembly, has announced himself for Greeley, and has taken the stump at Fort Scott. Of the "fathers" of the Republican party in Wisconsin none are left to support Grant.

The Ninth Congressional District of Iowa—Liberalism at Nevada.

NEVADA, Iowa, Aug. 31.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The Liberal Republicans and Democrats of this (the Ninth Congressional District) have called their Convention at Fort Dodge, for the 12th of September next. Clarke, of Webster City, Liberal, will undoubtedly be chosen Elector for this district; and John F. Duncomb, who is already in the field as an independent candidate for Congress, will be indorsed by the Convention. With Clarke as Elector and Duncomb for Congress, you can expect a lively canvass this fall in the Ninth District for Greeley and Brown.

Duncomb spoke at Nevada last Monday. Briggs Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity. The Hon. T. E. Alderman, formerly a leading Republican of this county, was chosen Chairman of the meeting, came out squarely for Greeley and Brown, and will do good service in the cause. When Duncomb was introduced to the audience, cheer after cheer went up, which made the old hall ring, for Greeley and Brown. Duncomb made one of his best efforts, and the effect was stunning to the Grantites. He well understands the corruption of the present Administration, and has that power of speech that sends his arguments home to the hearts and minds of his audience in a manner that sets them to thinking. This has heretofore been a strong Grant county, but this fall will wheel into line for Greeley and Brown.

The only outspoken Grant man in Nevada is our Postmaster, and, really, he don't like to, but then, his circumstances are *peculiar*; therefore, he is not to blame. Post Office is one thing; to be without it, another; and, with him, the "outs" is where the trouble comes in.

The Chicago *Times* is among the things of the past. But a few weeks ago many copies of its daily edition were taken here; now, not one; and over thirty copies of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE (daily) are distributed to its subscribers.

As to the "Straightouts," we have none in this district, but all the Democrats are "straightout" for Greeley and Brown. H.

A "Straight-Outer."

MATTOON, Ill., Sept. 3.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: To-day we saw the melancholy spectacle of a bird without a mate. J. E. Dunham was lost from the balance of his flock. He had understood that birds of his feather were to congregate in mass at Mattoon, to go to the great Louisville Convention. In short, he had understood that he should take the train to Louisville started here to-day, and that half fare was all that would be charged.

It was whispered among the Republicans of the Grant order, "what a pity!" and he was referred to the Postmaster and Revenue Collector, and was seen soon after with a ticket to Louisville, and a smiling countenance. He took the noon train to Louisville, solitary and alone, so far as his kind was concerned.

He can't eat crow. REPUBLICAN.

Larry Doolan's Record—He Denies Again that He Ever Was a Know-Nothing.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I wish, for the fortieth time, to deny that I ever was a member of the K. N. party. As a political aspirant, these charges annoy me, and do much injury to my present party, which, I know, indeed, by its repentant conduct, and promises of reform at Philadelphia, only proved that the charges of guilt and corruption laid at its door are true. It is too outspoken in these little shortcomings of a party whose loyalty's crown is adorned with such gems of integrity as Tom Murphy, *et pluribus aliis similibus*. That's Latin. I regard Greeley as a dangerous man to the loyal hopes born at Philadelphia.

Now, then, I ask any honest man if there is any proof in all this, that I ever was a member of the Know-Nothing party? With equal emphasis and directness, I have time and again denied this charge. Why should my opponents be so unfair as to insist on repeating a slander which I have so emphatically denied? I am also charged with saying that I would not disgrace the American uniform by putting it on the backs of "Dutchmen" and Irish Catholics. Now, Mr. Editor, how could I say such a thing? Wasn't that same uniform on the backs of "Dutchmen" and Irishmen in Mexico, and in the late war? And then, again, wasn't I myself born in extreme poverty? My trade was that of a cobbler; and will any sane man deny the maxim, *ne sutor ultra crepidam*? It seems to me that any reasonable person ought to be satisfied with such an explicit denial of a charge which I candidly confess, if true, could work my political dam——n, and consign my loyal party to perdition. But is it true? That's the question. I ask, again, is the charge true? I admit that my disloyal opponents say it *is* true! Well, what if they do? I refute their charges by referring the public to my early poverty, which was extreme, as well as by calling attention to my various denials, and to my writings and speeches in the German—formerly "Dutch"—papers. Moreover, I have had a letter written in German—formerly "Dutch"—and sent to the Germans—formerly the "Dutchmen"—of New York, which letter I directed the writer to tell the Germans—formerly the "Dutchmen"—that I was born in extreme poverty, and that the movable pillars of the party are all right. This letter was called forth by some inquiries made by the "Dutch"—I mean, the beloved Germans of New York—and of course I felt highly honored by the communication, and immediately answered, and therein denied that I ever belonged to any such party as that referred to by my cherished "Dutch"—I mean, my darling Germans.

Trusting that this denial will settle the whole question, I have the honor to be your fellow-citizen, and the child of extreme poverty. LARRY DOOLAN.

P. S.—I have learned this style of denial from "General" Henry Wilson. L. D.

Liberalism at Plymouth, Ind.

PLYMOUTH, Ind., Aug. 31.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: To-day has been another glorious day for the Liberal cause in the old Hoosier State, at this point. The day was magnificent, and by 11 a. m. the streets, by reason of the throng of sturdy farmers pouring in from every direction, were almost impassable. The occasion was an address on the political issues of the day, by that honored statesman of your State, the Hon. James Robinson. Without intending any invidious distinctions among the many distinguished orators I have listened to in this canvass, in behalf of the Liberal cause, I may be allowed to say that, for sound, sledge-hammer argument, clearness and cogency of reasoning, and convincing appeals, Mr. Robinson is without a superior. His candid, undemonstrative manner, blended with a spirit of kindness toward his political opponents, made his address specially acceptable to the people. The thousands who listened to him were convinced and delighted, and went away from that place with renewed and nerved for active, earnest work in the liberal cause.

The Bourbon Glee Club, a large company of ladies and gentlemen, composed entirely of Liberal Republicans, were present, and made the beautiful grove where the meeting was held vocal with the melody of their songs for Greeley and Reform.

At night, an immense bonfire was built in front of the hotel at which Mr. Robinson was stopping. That, and the presence of the Silver Cornet Band serenading him, soon called together a thousand or more of people, whom he addressed in a few words, thanking them for their kind greeting. The condition of his throat prevented his making an extended speech. After which, M. A. O. Packard, of this place, addressed the throng. The meeting was continued until after 10 o'clock, amid the wildest enthusiasm and good feeling.

On the same night Governor Fairchild, of Wis., spoke, in one of the public halls of the place, to the Grantites; and, I am told, by the bonds of strict truth when I say to him not fifty to hear him, and they were drummed up by the zealous efforts of the Postmaster and a few local candidates. Such is the weak and sickly growth of the plant Grantism in this locality. CITIZEN.

Liberalism at Elmwood, Ill.

ELMWOOD, Ill., Aug. 3.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: General Charles Black addressed a large and enthusiastic audience of Liberal Republicans and Democrats in the Public Square, this afternoon; and the Hon. E. F. Worthington and Thomas Cratty, Esq., of Peoria, spoke to an equally large audience in the evening, at the same place. They have set the ball rolling in good shape in this town. The General's excellent and telling speech was a calm, dispassionate review of the policy of the Administration, and was listened to with close attention to its end. The speech of Mr. Worthington was logical and convincing, and highly commended by all his hearers for its fairness, while his arguments were wholly unanswerable. This being the former home of Mr. Cratty, he was greeted with hearty cheers, and his eloquent speech and sharp hits were received with frequent applause. The audience numbered hundreds more than that of the Grant party, held here a few weeks since. ELMWOOD.

A Scientific Lunatic.

From the Washington Chronicle.

Martin Arenskow, a Russian, who claims to be an adept in the art of montography, or mind writing, has been at Long Branch endeavoring to obtain an audience of the President with the view to illustrate his art and have it adopted by the Government. He claims that his system is superior to the telegraph for the transmission of intelligence, and that spiritualism and mesmerism sink into insignificance compared to it. He failed to gain the ear of the President, and was advised to come here and try to see him on his arrival on Friday next.

Mr. Arenskow accordingly arrived here yesterday, and has been explaining to several persons the proposal he intends making to the President. He asserts that he possesses the power to so impress the mind of another instructed by himself, no matter what the distance may be between them, that the ideas which occupy his mind at the moment are comprehended by that person so thoroughly that no can write them down correctly, and they will compare, word for word, with his. He proposes to test this by having one of his students placed in the Patent Office, under charge of some official designated for the purpose, and another in the Capitol, under similar conditions. The President is then to dictate a dispatch of one hundred words, which Arenskow is to be allowed to read, and immediately exercise his alleged mental power on the students so placed at the points designated, and they immediately write down what he communicates to them and hand the paper to the official in whose charge they may be placed. The documents so written are to be forwarded to the White House by messengers belonging to the offices named, and are to be opened by the President and compared with the despatch dictated by him, to see if all three agree, as this distinguished subject of the Czar claims they will.

It is said by some that the Russian is crazy, while others hold that there is "something" in his system. It is very certain, however, that the President will give no aid to advertise the project, and that the inventor of it will have to devise some other mode of conveying the merits of this plan to the public. He declares it to be his intention to apply for a patent for his discovery or invention, as the case may be, in order that he may reap the benefits of the immense revolution which he claims the system will create in the transmission of ideas from mind to mind.

—The "patent places" in England are rapidly disappearing, and probably in another quarter of a century there will scarcely be one left of those good things which were secured to Horace Walpole by a thoughtful parent's care, to the extent of $90,000 a year, while still a minor. The clerkship of the Court of King's Bench, worth $40,000 a year, lapsed lately by the death of Lord Ellenborough, who for over half a century had drawn that enormous sum for doing nothing; and now an act has been passed abolishing the immensely profitable office of Accountant General of the Court of Chancery. This has long been held by a relative of the Duke of Bedford, and it need scarcely be said that "the patent places" have been religiously respected.

BAD NEWS FOR NOSE...

"Nuisances That Smell and Nuisances That Pollute."

Refusal to Grant an Injunction Against the Union Rendering Company.

Elaborate Opinion of Judge Farwell on the Subject.

The Necessities of Renderers and Privileges of Ice-Cutters.

BAD NEWS FOR MOSES.

Judge Drummond Says That Snell and Tolman Must Point.

Refusal to Grant an Injunction Against the Union Mutual Life Company.

Elaborate Opinion of Judge Farwell on the Subject.

The Immunities of Bankrupt and the Privileges of Its Custody.

AT THE CITY'S EXPENSE.

GET REAL ESTATE.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FINANCIAL.

MACHINERY.

EASTMAN

GREELEY IN CHICAGO.

Dedication of the Third Ward Liberal Headquarters.

Addresses by Hon. J. B. Grinnell, L. D. Ingersoll, Esq., and Others.

Notes From Liberal Headquarters—Call for a Second Ward Meeting.

LIBERAL HEADQUARTERS.

The following were among some of the principal arrivals registered at the Liberal Headquarters yesterday: Hon. Lyman Trumbull, United States Senator from Illinois; James B. [illegible], Mendota, Ill.; Major J. H. Williston, [illegible]land, O.; Hon. J. B. Grinnell, Grinnell, Iowa; C. Truesdale, Rock Island, Ill.; Henry [illegible], Sacramento, Cal.; C. Colborne, Menasha, Wis.; M. E. Dickson, Joliet, Ill.; George W. Perrin, Galesburg, Ill.; L. F. Martin, Chippewa, Wis.

There will be a meeting of the Democrats and Liberals of the Sixth Ward at the northwest corner of Eighteenth and Clark streets, at 8 o'clock this evening. Prominent speakers will be on hand to address the meeting.

There will be a meeting of Scandinavian and other citizens of the northwestern portion of the city, at the old Aurora Hall, No. 118 Milwaukee avenue, this evening, at 8 o'clock. Good speakers both in the Scandinavian and English languages will be present.

The Greeley and Brown Club of the Fifth Ward will hold a meeting this evening at their Cottage Grove wigwam, near the lake. Hon. Leonard Swett will address the meeting.

At the Stock Yards, to-day, upon a wager, a vote was taken among a crowd of cattle dealers, resulting as follows: Greeley, 18; Grant, 9.

THIRD WARD.

A large concourse of people assembled at the new Third Ward Greeley and Brown headquarters, No. 4[illegible] Wabash avenue, last evening, the occasion being the dedication of the new hall.

The new headquarters of this club are probably the most attractive rooms in the city. The walls are decorated with appropriate extracts from the speeches of American statesmen, and tastefully festooned with the National colors. The daily papers and choice periodicals are accessible to all who care to visit the rooms of the club.

Hon. J. B. Grinnell made a short and forcible address, in which he exposed the fallacies of the present Administration, and referred, denouncingly, to the corruptibility and incompetency manifested in the acts of the Grant dynasty. Grant's nepotism, his self aggrandizement, and his [illegible] proclivities were commented upon and ridiculed as being qualities too base to be possessed by a President of this grand United States. The eloquent speaker alluded to the absenteeism practice continually followed by Grant. He said that his desire for fast horses and sporting pursuits far exceeded his interest in the affairs of the country. He complimented Trumbull, Sumner, and Schurz for the stand they had taken, and lauded Governor Koerner for his honesty and able qualities. The speaker contradicted certain malicious assertions made against him (the speaker) by corrupt administration organs, in this city, that he had been guilty of receiving money for campaign services, and denounced the whole assertion as a gross falsehood. The speaker related the causes which led to the disruption in the Republican ranks, and the creation of the new party. He urged upon all the necessity of embracing and sustaining new movement, and predicted a brilliant victory for Greeley in November.

Mr. L. D. Ingersoll succeeded Mr. Grinnell. In the progress of his remarks he dwelt upon the despotic measures enforced by Grant and his Administration, and his utter inability to manage the affairs of this glorious nation. The speaker said that for Grant as a military leader he entertained great respect; but as a statesman and administrator he had proved a complete failure. The speaker then referred to the many presents Grant had accepted, and how he had rewarded the donors, at the expense of the people, by appointing them to lucrative offices. The speaker then thoroughly discussed the Chorpenning claim. Grant, he said, was surrounded by corrupt advisers, and cared more for himself and his friends than he did for the people. The country was fast drifting towards centralization and despotism, and if they continued in their course they would soon be unworthy the name of citizens. No Empire, or Monarchy, the speaker said, under the rule of the most degraded and unscrupulous Monarch had ever sunk as low as the American Nation to-day. Reform was needed, and reform must be had, he said, and to secure reform we must place Greeley in the Presidential Chair. The present corrupt and incompetent incumbent must be ostracized.

Messrs. W. D. Bishop and H. H. Rice followed in forcible addresses.

Great enthusiasm was manifested in the proceedings, and the poignant and convincing addresses made by the eminent speakers in attendance were received with vociferous applause.

CALL FOR A SECOND-WARD MEETING.

We, the undersigned, call upon our fellow-citizens of the Second Ward, without distinction as to party, who are friendly to the election of Greeley and Brown, and Koerner, to meet at No. 1[illegible] [illegible] street, on Saturday evening, Sept. 7, at 8 o'clock, to organize a Greeley, Brown and Koerner Club. Good speakers will be present and address the meeting in German and English.

Dr. J. H. Jordan, Dr. C. W. Miller, John Schroeder, W. Marsh, Henry Schroeder, C. H. Swain, M. F. Weise, Anton Berg, P. Koehler, D. Rewelts, A. Fitzgerald, Valentine Keller, James Beattier, John Kundinger, Oscar Harte, John Wechler, Nice Hennes, Anton Hutmacher, Peter Songen, H. Burgetze, Thomas Hayes, Samuel Davenport, Thomas Conchlin, Thomas Dowd, Joseph Mann, Henry Mutbinger, George Blickhahan, H. Blickhahan, Peter Fischbahn, T. W. Hennessey, Geo. Fox, Charles J. Clark, George Cateria, E. C. Van Mahren, John Keaton, M. Reynolds, George W. Peace, George Runselman, Fred. Heward, Seth. Wheeler, E. Walcher, P. Kennedy, M. Conney.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Liberal State Executive Committee meets daily at 5 p. m., at Greeley and Brown headquarters, corner of Canal and Washington streets.
C. H. McCORMICK, Chairman.

There will be a meeting of the Greeley and Brown men who reside on the west side of the Third Ward, on Monday evening next, at the hall of Joseph Faeller, No. 438 South Clark street.

THE COURTS OF LAW AND EQUITY.

Notes from the Courts.

In the matter of the Knickerbocker Insurance Company, the argument of counsel as to the validity of the writ of error was taken under advisement.

Judge Drummond adjourned the United States Circuit Court to-day, until Monday morning.

The tax delinquency trial occupied the whole of yesterday, and advanced but slowly. A report appears elsewhere.

Judge Farwell delivered an opinion in the matter of Thompson et al. v. Tabor et al., which, from the magnitude of the interests involved, and the importance to our citizens generally, we have thought proper to present in full.

There was no business transacted in the Criminal Court yesterday.

The Grand Jury made no presentments yesterday, but it is understood that they are engaged in hearing testimony which may lead to the indictment of two more alleged murderers.

There was almost a lull in the Courts of Common Law and Chancery, yesterday, as compared with the preceding few days.

United States Circuit Court.

CHANCERY—JUSTICE DRUMMOND.

488. Marsh v. Sayles et al. The Court having considered and being now fully advised, sustains the demurrer.

— Rafferty v. Mallory. Default, and decree pro confesso as to defendant Lian, upon notice served.

BANKRUPTCY.

— Knickerbocker Insurance Company, of Chicago, v. Gordon D. Comstock et al. In error. Cause argued and taken under advisement.

The Superior Court.

LAW—JUDGE PORTER.

1,109. Church v. Laperse. Motion for further security continued till Monday morning.

2,9[illegible]. Allen v. Van Osdel. Judgment for $1,[illegible].

2,2[illegible]. Clement v. Kent. Dismissed at plaintiff's cost.

2,1[illegible]. Fargo v. Kent. Same.

1,[illegible]. DeHaven v. Kiernan. Proof of publication, default. Judgment, $[illegible] and special execution.

1,9[illegible]. Hooker v. Webber. Default.

2,[illegible]. Rice v. Chicago Elastic Stone Roofing Co. Default. Judgment $[illegible].

1,4[illegible]. Sperden v. Colbert. Submitted to Court, finding for defendant judgment.

1,4[illegible]. Goetz v. Fuerstenberg. Verdict for plaintiff damages $[illegible]. On motion of defendant jury polled, and motion by defendant for a new trial.

[illegible]. Sprinkle v. Wharton. Default. Judgment $[illegible].

1,4[illegible]. Wilson v. Amour. On motion of plaintiff appeal dismissed at defendant's costs, with procedendo; want of prosecution.

1,4[illegible]. Medway v. Wising. By stipulation dismissed at defendant's costs.

1,4[illegible]. Baven v. Garland. Jury sworn, N. Lass, Michael Brody, W. H. Hefner, George Hayman, M. Newhouse, L. Manheimer, C. O. Farnsworth, Anton Gall, [illegible] Portsmouth, G. C. Varay, Frank [illegible], Richard Clark. Verdict for plaintiff, damages [illegible]. Judgment.

1,4[illegible]. Russell v. Cooke. Jury sworn. Same jury. Verdict for plaintiff, debt $1,7[illegible], damages $[illegible]. Motion for a new trial by defendant.

1,4[illegible]. McCarthy v. Murphy. On motion of plaintiff, dismissed for want of prosecution, at plaintiff's costs, with procedendo.

1,4[illegible]. [illegible] v. Tracy. On motion of plaintiff, appeal dismissed at defendant's cost for want of prosecution, with procedendo.

JUDGE JAMESON.

1,189. Cole v. Taverne. By agreement continued.

1,2[illegible]. In the matter of the will of Andreas Loewer, deceased. On motion of the attorney for Johanna Licht, one of the heirs at law of the deceased, appeal dismissed.

CHANCERY—JUDGE GARY.

7[illegible]. Drinkle v. Drinkle. Master's report filed and confirmed and decree of divorce.

[illegible]. Northway v. Northway. Same.

[illegible]. Westphal v. Hake et al. Proof of publication, default v. all, and reference to Scott.

[illegible]. Tatch v. Tatch. Master's report filed and confirmed, and decree of divorce.

7[illegible]. Stanford v. Stanford. Same.

[illegible]. Barnes v. Barnes. Same.

7[illegible]. Ballis v. Rogers. Proof of publication, default and reference to Magruder.

— Carter v. Carter. On motion of petitioner leave to file petition, and same be spread of record.

7[illegible]. Lee v. Lee. Proof of publication, default and reference to Scott.

[illegible]. Weber v. Weber. Proof of publication, default and reference to Scott.

[illegible]. Webber v. Webber. Same.

— Dixon v. Kinney et al. Personal service and default v. C. P. and Chester Kinney.

NEW SUITS.

20,9[illegible]. Papers withheld.

20,9[illegible]. Elizabeth Keen v. Hobley. Petition for reinstatement as guardian of petitioner's child, George Hobley. The parties were divorced in 1871. N. C. Myers, solicitor.

20,9[illegible]. J. V. Farwell et al. v. H. C. Wartel et al. Judgment by confession on a promissory note of $[illegible]. J. Summerfield, defendants' attorney.

20,9[illegible]. Garretson v. McCarthy. Petition to establish and confirm title. George Gardner, solicitor.

20,9[illegible]. Ives et al. v. Taylor et al. Assumpsit, $[illegible]. Bentley, Ullman & Ives, solicitors.

20,9[illegible]. Deane et al. v. Wiseman. Judgment by confession on a promissory note for $[illegible]. J. Summerfield, defendant's attorney.

The Circuit Court.

LAW—JUDGE BOOTH.

1,731. Wilson Sewing Machine Co. v. Hoyt et al. Demurrer to second and third pleas sustained, and leave to defendant to file amended pleas within five days. On motion of plaintiff's attorney, affidavit filed with defendant's pleas stricken from the files.

T. 413. Fitzgerald v. Roper. On motion of plaintiff rule on defendant to file new appeal bond or amend old one in ten days.

1,[illegible]. Morgan v. Hobbs. Appeal dismissed for want of bond and procedendo awarded.

G. 3,[illegible]. Chamberlain v. Musselwhite. On motion of plaintiff's attorney name of plaintiff changed from A. Chamberlain to A. G. Chamberlain in summons.

— Jackson v. Kelly. Ordered that surety on appeal bond justify in open court on Monday morning next.

T. 3[illegible]. Rachtey v. Wiener. Motion for new trial withdrawn by defendant, and judgment on verdict, and defendant moves for an apportionment of costs.

T. 3[illegible]. Fahrenkrug v. Eclectic Life Insurance Company. Demurrer overruled, and defendant has till Monday morning to plead.

T. 1,0[illegible]. Levering v. Wheeler. Demurrer to Narr. overruled, and defendant has until Monday next to plead.

T. 1,3[illegible]. Avers v. Riverside Improvement Company. On motion of plaintiff leave granted to amend petition by making the following named persons parties defendants, and ordered that summonses issue to same: J. C. Dore, Henry E. Seelye, J. G. Divin, Gordon S. Hubbard, Jr., Fred Schulz, George M. Pullman, Samuel J. Glover, Leverett W. Murray, H. M. Kniseley, the Northwestern Gas and Water Pipe Company, and Jacob G. Conrad.

G. N. 3,0[illegible] and 3,[illegible]. Hess v. Johnson. Motion by defendant to correct and annul such part of order as required defendant to pay costs thereof. Motion overruled. Defendant excepts.

G. N. 3,[illegible]. Walker v. Warner. On motion of plaintiff leave is granted to remit $[illegible] of judgment granted in this case Sept. 5, and that judgment for balance, $[illegible] exclusive of costs, stand confirmed.

— Merriam & Alexander v. George W. Early. Dismissed on plaintiff's attorney.

CHANCERY—JUDGE FARWELL.

165. Schaerin v. Fauth. Injunction dissolved and bill dismissed at complainant's costs.

G. N. 2,7[illegible]. In the matter of John Stumpf, deceased. Leave granted to amend bill by making Henrietta Stumpf party defendant, and on motion notice to be filed, process to issue.

G. N. 3,[illegible]. On petition of Thomas E. Casey and Kate Casey, Patrick O'Neill appointed trustee.

NEW SUITS.

3,810. Cook County National Bank v. the Northwest Publishing Company. Assumpsit $3,[illegible]. C. H. Lawrence, Attorney.

3,811. Schuler v. Northwestern Publishing Company. Assumpsit $1,500. C. H. Lawrence, attorney.

3,812. No papers.

3,813. Keith et al. v. Duncan et al. Assumpsit $[illegible]. Rich and Noble, attorneys.

3,814. Clay v. Edbrooke. Appeal from Justice Whipple.

3,815. Rost v. Johnson. Judgment by confession. Action on a note for $300. DeLang & Ferne, attorneys.

3,816. Ingraham v. Voltz et al. Assumpsit $500, and judgment by confession. D. J. Crocker, attorney.

3,817. Morris v. Hanson. Assumpsit $1,000 and judgment by confession. A. N. Sinscott, Attorney.

3,818. Miller et al. v. Brown et al. Petition for partition of estate in chancery. Petitioners are heirs to important properties in the city, of which descriptions have already been given. J. H. Tunnan, Solicitor.

3,819. Lehman v. Patterson. Bill in chancery for relief. Hugh Canning, Solicitor.

3,820. Papers withheld.

3,821. Petition of Thomas P. Casey and Kate Casey for the appointment of a Trustee. Hiram M. Chase, Solicitor.

3,822. Wilder v. Williams. Appeal from Justice Daggett.

3,823. Benson v. Lehman et al. Appeal from Justice Daggett.

3,824. Spangler v. Ziebike. Replevin, $2,000. Ransom and Ledder, Solicitors.

3,825. Kilder v. Dane et al. Case $10,000. Eldridge and Tourtellotte, Solicitors.

3,826. Bidder et al. v. Leen. Assumpsit $7,000, and judgment by confession. Eldredge & Tourtellotte, solicitors.

3,827. Nowak v. Dundon et al. Forcible detainder. Transfer from Justice Walsh.

The County Court.

ESTATES—JUDGE WALLACE.

Thomas McClellan. Will proven. Letters testamentary granted to Robert McClellan, on his filing a bond for $8,000 to be approved.

— Large, et al. minors. Grant of administration to Charles Dahlgreen. Bond of $14,000 approved.

John Stumpf. Grant of administration to Anna Stumpf, widow. Bond of $7,000 approved.

INSANE.

On petition of the County Agent, ordered that a warrant and venire be issued to try the question of the alleged insanity of Wilhelmina Schaeffer, and Catharina Mack, returnable Sept. 24.

TAXES.

Some progress was made. See report elsewhere.

THE KNICKERBOCKER INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Disputed Writ of Error and Arguments Taken Under Advisement.

The hearing of argument on the writ of error under which the Knickerbocker Insurance Company, in bankruptcy, was brought from the United States District Court to the Circuit Court, and on said writ of error being made by order of the Court, to operate as a *supersedeas*, took place, yesterday morning, in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Drummond.

Counsel for the defendant desired to suggest for the consideration of the Court whether the Court might not dismiss the writ of error. The position taken by Mr. Storey, was to the effect that any objections to the bill should be made at the October term, but he submitted that the other side were already in Court by their own action; in moving for a writ of error, they were parties now before the Court, and they were on the record.

In this case the bankrupt was a corporation, not seeking to go on with business, and desiring simply, in insolvency, to find the best means of distributing its assets, which was the course taken in this instance, to which no one except a debtor could take exception, and debtors could only take exception in respect of the selection of the assignee. He submitted that a writ of error in this case did not lie, and that the manner in which the petitioners had been brought before this Court was illegal. He called His Honor's attention to Section 8 of the Bankrupt act, under which the application had been made and granted. It limited action to appeals in a way that placed the petitioners out of Court. If the Court had supervision over cases in bankruptcy at all, it would be under this act, which was directed especially to writs of error, and he submitted that it did not apply in this case, although the petition itself against the bankrupt is not disqualified. The question for the Court was, had the bankrupt been guilty of certain acts which would entitle the creditor to throw him into bankruptcy, and anything outside of that was outside of the jurisdiction of the Court. The question of making the writ in error operate as a *supersedeas* was argued at length, and the learned counsel proceeded to quote from cases in support of his argument, and was answered by Mr. Storey for the other side. Finally the Court decided to take the matter under advisement, and an adjournment was made.

THE TAX DELINQUENTS.

Slow Progress—The Work Done Yesterday—Argument on Jurisdiction.

In the County Court, before Judge Wallace, yesterday, the matter of city taxes and special assessments occupied all day. The attendance of attorneys and others was as large as usual.

Objection No. 6—John Borden, was taken up. The objection as to general taxes was overruled, and sustained as to special assessments.

Mr. Tuley took exception to the ruling.

The question of the jurisdiction of the Court was then argued by Mr. Holden, Mr. Hopkins, and Mr. Robey. It was contended that the Common Council had no power under the law of March 22, 1872, to levy or collect taxes; that the law did not apply to Chicago, but to country towns and villages; that the notice published was insufficient and invalid; that no evidence of facts necessary to jurisdiction had been produced; that the statute under which the application was made had been repealed; that the Legislative authority of the City of Chicago had no power to designate the time of application or require the application to be made at this term; and that the statutes authorizing the levy of special assessments have been repealed, and all proceedings for the purpose of bringing into Court the assessments alleged to be charged against the lands have been void.

The Court adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

SEAMEN'S WAGES.

At a meeting of the seamen of Chicago and vicinity, held at Bernauer's building, last evening, the following resolutions were passed:

WHEREAS, The present rate of freights from Chicago and other ports is higher than it has been at the season for many years, we, the seamen of Chicago, in public meeting assembled, do hereby resolve:

1. That we will not ship on any vessel sailing out of this port at less than three dollars per day.

2. That the shipping system, as now practised, is an injustice to seamen. We, therefore, recommend that it be abolished and one adopted which will be beneficial to seamen and owners.

3. That this meeting stand adjourned until tomorrow evening (Saturday the 7th), in this building.

The Babcock Extinguisher as a Paint.

The fire-extinguishing principles of the Babcock Extinguisher have been incorporated into a paint, which is being extensively introduced in the city. This paint, on being burnt, pours forth immense volumes of gas, which at once puts out any fire in the vicinity of wood painted with it. Many of our leading builders are using it, and flooring paints, thus rendering the building absolutely fire-proof. Any communications in regard to this paint, addressed to A. Jamieson, No. [illegible] Wabash avenue, will receive prompt attention, and samples sent free of charge, to parties wishing to investigate its merits.

Burnett's Toilet Preparations

are choice and select, and always please.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

KEHILON RODEF SHOLOM.

Dedication of a New Hebrew Synagogue.

Description of the Edifice—Imposing Rites and Ceremonies.

Interesting Address by Rabbi M. Michel.

The West Side of Chicago contains a large population of Hebrews, yet up to the present time they have been without a place of worship. On the 8th of October last, one day previous to the great conflagration, several of the leading citizens of that denomination who lived on the West Side joined together and formed a congregation under the name of "Kehilon Rodef Sholom" (promoters of peace), and rented a hall at No. 182 North Peoria street as a place of worship. They then numbered eight members, which number has since increased to sixty, and is still increasing. As their old place of worship became inadequate for this large number, they purchased the Norwegian Lutheran Church on the corner of May and Second streets, and transformed it into a Synagogue. The structure is a high one-story frame, with gable roof and high Gothic windows. The interior is neatly furnished and carpeted. In the centre of the east wall is the "Aaron Hakodesh" (holy shrine), in which are deposited the "Thoras" (scrolls of the law). These scrolls are of white parchment, on which are written, with a goose-quill, the entire five Books of Moses in Hebrew capitals, rolled around two ornamental sticks, which are usually surmounted with a crown of silver and covered with a sack or mantle of silk velvet embroidered in gold. From these scrolls one chapter is read every Saturday, and they are considered the most sacred objects in the Hebrew faith. The shrine is surmounted with a roof supported by four Corinthian pillars. Over the door are stone tablets with the Ten Commandments in gilt letters. The door is covered by a beautiful velvet curtain, richly embroidered in gold. In front of it is a raised semicircular platform, on which is the "Almemor" (chanters' desk), on which the Thoras are opened and read. On the left is a very neat pulpit for the Rabbi, also painted in imitation of marble. In the rear is a balcony, on which stands a small but neat organ.

For the purpose of consecrating and dedicating this new synagogue the congregation assembled yesterday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at their old place of worship, No. 182 North Peoria street, and formed into a procession, which was led by Sergeant Johnson with a platoon of police. Then followed the Chief Marshal, and then came the Great Western Light Guard Band, Mr. M. Louis, a 6½-footer, followed next, with a beautiful United States flag, and then came Miss Bertha Renberg, carrying the key of the edifice on a velvet cushion. On each side of her was a young lady, dressed in white, with red and blue scarfs around their waists and white wreaths in their hair. Then followed three very old and venerable men, each one carrying a Thora, and four young men held over them a canopy of crimson damask. The officers of the congregation followed next, and then came the officers of the day in carriages, which were followed by the invited guests, the lodges, and societies, and the members of the congregation. Particularly conspicuous, by their beautiful regalia, were the members of the order of "Kesher shel Barsel" (Sons of the Iron Knot). They were led by Mr. B. J. Davis, D. G. S. of the States of Illinois and Wisconsin. The procession marched up Milwaukee avenue, and turned round Second to May street.

Arrived at the Synagogue, the President of the congregation, Mr. Moses Hirsch, ascended the steps, followed by the young lady with the key, who delivered the same to him, at the same time reading a beautiful poem of her own composition. The President then addressed the assemblage. He said this was a day of the greatest importance. It was a great day for the Israelites living in the northwest part of the city. They had yearned for a long time for a place of worship, and now their wishes were realized. The noble building they were dedicating testified that Israelites were yet willing to make sacrifices for their institutions and religion. A worthy Rabbi would more fully explain to them the importance of the occasion. He then took the key and unlocked the door, and the crowd poured in until the capacious edifice could hold no more.

The "Chasan" (chanter) then commenced the ceremonies by singing in Hebrew "Ma tabwu," ("How beautiful are thy tents, O Lord,") and was responded to by the excellent quartette of the Wabash Avenue Synagogue. After which the chants of "Hallalu es Adonai" and "Hodu Ladowai" were sang in the same manner. Two glasses filed with wine were then brought and the chanter sang the usual Hebrew benediction "Shehechivnu" and drank part of the wine. The Thoras were then taken from the holy shrine in which they had previously been placed amid very impressive ceremonies, the whole assembly rising to their feet and singing psalms.

The chanter and choir then began singing "Ono adonai hoshionah," ("O God, our help,") during which song the Thoras were carried around the Almemor.

Chanter S. Peck then said the prayer of King Solomon at the dedication of the Temple, after which the whole congregation sang Psalm 150 and the Thora scrolls were replaced again in the Oaron Hakodesh (holy shrine).

After the chanter and choir had sang "Eschajim" (tree of life) and an impressive prayer had been made, the President introduced Reverend D. M. Michel from the Wabash Avenue Synagogue, who delivered a very beautiful and impressive sermon. He took his text from Josiah, chapter 56, verse 7: "Even the strangers will I bring to my holy mountain and make them joyful in My house of prayer. Their burnt offerings and their sacrifices shall be accepted upon My altar, for My house shall be called the house of prayer for all the nations." He first referred to the fact that the place they were dedicating was transformed from a church into a synagogue, but that it nevertheless remained a house of worship in which the same God whom both Christians and Israelites revere received his offerings. Joyfully they stood there to dedicate this house, in a land of liberty, intelligence, and enlightenment, to the same God that had been worshipped by their forefather, Abraham, in the midst of heathenism, thousands of years ago. Many nations had since perished, many religions had since been superseded by others, yet Judaism stood firm in the same faith as Abraham did then. Judaism was the promoter of truth, and Israelites had been the first to embrace the law, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." All men were children of one father; there were no slaves. All were created in the image of their Maker, as children of liberty. Jerusalem perished, Zion fell, the Temple was destroyed, and yet this truth they took with them when they were spread through all the world. Proud Rome was humbled, the gods of Greece lost their prestige, the wisdom of Egypt faded, and seemed to have passed away; yet Judaism lived, with its history of four thousand years, and exists in the same purity as at the time when the law was revealed on Mount Sinai. To the same God whom Abraham built an altar, to whom Moses erected a Tabernacle, to whom Solomon constructed a magnificent temple, and whom the scattered Jews throughout the world worshipped in numberless synagogues, this new temple was dedicated, as a proof that the spirit of their forefathers still run through their veins. He continued by expressing the hope that this house had not been erected as a monument to antiquity and orthodoxy, but as a monument of progress and enlightenment—a house in which every sect would find a place to worship their Creator. Ceremonies and rites did not constitute religion; the heart must be warmed up by the truth of religion, so that every house would become a house of the Lord, and every man a priest, who would propagate the religion of virtue, humanity, charity, and brotherly love. Virtue and morality were the sea into which ran the smaller and larger streams, and by it Israelites could gain the respect of all the world. In conclusion he hoped that this house would reflect only the light of truth, virtue, and morality, and every one who entered it would find in it consolation and peace.

After the regular Friday evening services had been gone through, the choir sang "Adon Olem" (Lord of Creation), and the vast audience dispersed.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

BILLIARDS.

THE DEERY-DALY MATCH.

From the New York Times, Sept. 4.

Last night's contest at Irving Hall, witnessed by about 500 persons, amateurs and professionals being pretty evenly divided, was, in several respects, the most remarkable which has ever taken place. Never before did player open a match at the three-ball game under such favorable circumstances as Daly. Winning the lead, he counted upon the first shot, barely tipping the second object ball on the right lower side. This stroke, well-nigh a miss, gave Daly a commanding position, from which, by cautious play, combined with happy "breaks," he obtained the unparalleled send-off of a run of 44. Whatever confidence he had lacked before the game commenced was imparted to him by this totally unexpected opening, and the game was quickly 132 against 31. The astounding pace which Daly ran along may be judged from the fact that up to this point his average was 9. The bets that had been offered upon Deery without takers were no longer heard, and Deery himself appeared to be playing like one who was bound up in the muscles. His ball, whenever he attempted a "draw" stroke, seemed to be as tardy in retrograding as though it weighed ten pounds, and his entire action was stiff. His cushion caroms were certainly brilliant, and in the abstract deserved the applause bestowed upon them; but they were unproductive of results. Evidently he labored greatly, and it was no less apparent to the experienced spectator that he was exhausting himself in the mere effect of making every presentable carom—in other words, that, unlike Daly, he had no power in reserve, and consequently could not create opportunities for easy shots. It was not until the twenty-third inning that he played anything like himself, and then he revived the betting, although at odds of two to one against him, by a heartily applauded run of 33. But meanwhile Daly, playing with all the risk and rapidity begotten of unbounded confidence and assured success, had held his own, and his average was still 9, the score standing 2[illegible] to 119. At the close of the forty-seventh inning it was 343 to 181, the noteworthy features in the interval being runs of 19 and 22 by Deery, 11, 24, and 27 by Daly, and Deery's ill success in getting good "breaks" for himself and his bad luck in getting up easy shots for his antagonist. From this point Daly, who was executing splendidly, steadily widened the existing great gap, until, at the sixty-eighth inning, the call was 443 to 341 in his favor. It was now simply a question with the bulk of the spectators whether Deery, so singularly luckless all night, would be beaten half the game. This doubtful point was immediately disposed of by that player making, by most delicate "nursing," a run of 41, almost equalling Daly's superb score of 4[illegible] in the twenty second inning. But the vast amount of money at stake was speedily disposed of, Daly also running out, and soon after 4, winning by 1[illegible]. The following is the score:

DALY—44, 9, 1, 3, 1, 7, 4, 4, 0, 21, 5, 1, 7, 5, 34, [illegible] Total, 500.

DEERY—15, 0, 0, 1, 0, [illegible] Total, [illegible].

SUMMARY—IRVING HALL, Sept. 3.—Match at three-ball carom, 500 points, played with 2½-inch balls, on a 5 by 10 carom-table, for $1,000 a side. Score—Maurice Daly, 500; John Deery, 3[illegible]. Best runs—Daly, 4[illegible]; Deery, 41. Averages—Daly, 6 6[illegible]; Deery, 4 1[illegible]. Referee—M. H. Hewins, of Hartford. Time, 3:30.

THE TURF.

THE RACES AT JOLIET.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., Sept. 6.—The attendance on the races here to-day was much more liberal than yesterday, and more satisfaction was given as to time, &c. For the two-forty race for a purse of $300, there were the following nominations, and they all started in the order named: Shoo-fly, Billy Tonner, Blind Billy, and Billy Woods. Billy Tonner took the first, third, and fourth heats, in 2:4[illegible], 2:3[illegible], and 2:4[illegible]. Billy Woods got the second heat in 2:4[illegible], and took second money. Blind Billy was third. Shoo-fly a poor fourth.

The pacing race, for a purse of $1[illegible], was the most exciting, but darkness intervened before it was finished, and it is postponed until to-morrow afternoon, at 1 o'clock. The following horses were nominated and started: Harry C. Goodrich, Jeff Davis, and Kitty Wiesse. Three heats were paced. Kitty Wiesse took the first two heats in fine style in 2:3[illegible] and 2:3[illegible] and Goodrich took the third (so the Judges said) in 2:3[illegible]. But he was not entitled to it, and the giving of it to him gave no little dissatisfaction.

RACES AT PEKIN, ILL.

PEKIN, Ill., Sept. 6.—In the trotting race, to-day, at the Pekin Fair for horses that never beat 2:40, the following is the summary:

W. Downing, b. m. Lady Mack	4	1	2	1
A. H. Buck, b. m. Hattie	1	1	1	2
D. M. Mulleck's br. g. Tom Wonder	3	1	3	3
A. J. Coleman's blk. m. Kate	2	3	4	dist
G. A. Foster's b. g. Lyman Trumbull				drawn.

Time—2:3[illegible], 2:3[illegible], 2:3[illegible], 2:4[illegible], 2:40.

BASE BALL.

GAME AT JOLIET.

JOLIET, Ill., Sept. 6.—An exciting match game of base ball was played in this city, this afternoon, between the Lakesides of Chicago, and the Stone City, on the grounds of the latter. Quite a large crowd witnessed the game, and there was considerable excitement, as it was the third game between the two clubs. The game resulted in favor of the Stone City Club by a score of 30 to 10.

THE ACTIVES AND GARNETS

will play a match game of base ball this afternoon at 4 o'clock, at the corner of Madison and Elizabeth streets. The Garnets defeated the Lakesides a few days since, and propose to give the Actives a close game this time.

BALTIMORES VS. ATLANTICS.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 6.—The Baltimores beat the Atlantics, to-day, by a score of 18 to 6.

PUGILISM.

A CHALLENGE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—Edwards offers to fight Chambers again for $500 to $1,000, or $2,000.

NEW STEAM FIRE ENGINES.

Three "Rotaries" Purchased for Outside Work.

Facts and Figures Showing that a Judicious Selection Has Been Made.

The city authorities have taken a new departure with reference to steam fire engines, which are in future to be purchased on the basis of economy in all respects, and not, as formerly, with reference to the percentage which could be realized by ordering engines of any especial make. There are good reasons for supposing that the latter considerations influenced the strong preference entertained by the former Board of Police Commissioners for the "piston" engines, from the fact that the Fire Department has been supplied with them at the rate of three to one against the "rotaries," while the latter have proved by far the most economical, serviceable, and satisfactory. As three new steam fire engines were to be purchased out of the appropriation for that purpose made by the Common Council, the Mayor, City Comptroller, and Board of Police and Fire Commissioners determined to travel some what out of the beaten path, and see for themselves as to the kind of engine to be selected. They made repeated tests, and after examining the subject thoroughly, they yesterday determined upon the purchase of three third-class rotary engines of the manufacture of H. C. Silsby, Seneca Falls, New York, at a price eminently satisfactory to the Mayor, Comptroller, and Board of Police, who were enabled to get extremely desirable figures from the manufacturer. These engines are to be stationed in the extreme portions of the city,—one at the corner of Blue Island avenue and Twelfth street; another on Thirty-fifth street, and the third in the northwestern part of the city. That the authorities have made a most judicious choice of engines, will be seen by the following comparison of the cost of repairs of rotary and piston steam fire-engines, gleaned from the reports of the Fire Commissioners and the Fire Marshal of Chicago. Prior to the fiscal year ending March 31, 1869, the reports do not give the number of hours each engine worked, and, therefore, no comparison of cost can be made previous to that time.

FIRST YEAR.

Names of steamers, hours worked, and cost of repairs for the year ending March 31, 1869:

Rotaries.	Hours worked.	Cost of repairs.
Long John	93.20	$396 52
Waubansia	9.05	49 13
U. P. Harris	36 40	474 46
Chicago	84 55	221 89
Total	221 00	$1,142 00

Average cost for repairs of rotaries, per hour of work, $5 16.

Pistons.	Hours worked.	Cost of repairs.
Enterprise	23 40	$96 55
William James	89 40	548 64
Jacob Rehm	50 20	702 21
Little Giant	38 30	2,260 11
Liberty	60.30	527.14
Economy	74.05	977 51
Frank Sherman	25 15	2,785.18
J. B. Rice	47 55	2,488.45
A. C. Coventry	69 05	1,606 17
T. B. Brown	161 00	699 05
A. D. Titsworth	79 45	1,485.58
Fred. Gund	73 50	729 13
Total	733.00	$14,702 65

Average cost for repairs of pistons, per hour worked, $20 33.

SECOND YEAR.

Names of steamers, number of hours worked, and cost of repairs, for the year ending March 31, 1870:

Rotaries.	Hours worked.	Cost of repairs.
Long John	131.15	$326 65
Waubansia	46 25	38 71
Chicago	140 45	417 28
Illinois	6.05	116 20
Winnebago	1 30	59 27
Total	326.00	$980 20

Average cost of repairs on rotaries, per hour worked, $3 04.

Pistons.	Hours worked.	Cost of repairs.
Wm. James	106.40	$1,095 67
Jacob Rehm	85.55	768.46
Little Giant	92.55	788 84
Liberty	77.00	541 99
Economy	69 15	1,294.80
F. Sherman	39 10	380.97
J. B. Rice	97.05	1,352 78
A. C. Coventry	110.05	1,972.65
T. B. Brown	107.15	1,699.86
A. D. Titsworth	83.35	493.30
Fred. Gund	90.40	2,208.67
R. A. Williams	10.40	73.40
Total	970.00	$12,736.89

Average cost of repairs on pistons, per hour worked, $13.12.

THIRD YEAR.

Names of steamers, number of hours worked, and cost of repairs for year ending March 31, 1871:

Rotaries.	Hours worked.	Cost of repairs.
Long John	184 30	$702.85
Waubansia	95.15	383.34
Chicago	102 00	826 35
Illinois	50 25	92 41
Winnebago	50 50	34 84
Total	433.00	$2,009.30

Average cost of repairs for rotaries per hour worked, $4 64.

Pistons	Hours worked.	Cost of repairs.
Wm. James	160 30	$496 60
Jacob Rehm	71 45	946.43
Little Giant	97 15	696 84
Liberty	97 15	742 67
Economy	99 15	217.84
Frank Sherman	60.25	968 58
J. B. Rice	129 30	992.97
A. C. Coventry	139.20	848 54
T. B. Brown	87.00	407 70
A. D. Titteworth	98.00	1,078.98
Fred Gund	95.00	439.63
R. A. Williams	107.00	769.69
Total	1,098 00	$8,281.77

Average cost of repairs of pistons per hour worked, $7 54.

RECAPITULATION.

For the year ending March 31, 1869, the rotary engines worked 221 hours, at a cost of $1,142; year ending March 31, 1870, worked 326 hours, at a cost of $980.20; year ending March 31, 1871, worked 433 hours, at a cost of $2,009.30. Total hours worked, 980; total cost, $4,140.50; average cost of repairs of rotaries, per hour worked, for three years, $4.30.

For the year ending March 31, 1869, the piston engines worked 733 hours, at a cost of $14,702 65; year ending March 31, 1870, worked 970 hours, at a cost of $12,736 89; year ending March 31, 1871, worked 1,098 hours, at a cost of $8,281 77. Total hours worked, 2,791; total cost, $35,711.32; average cost of repairs of pistons, per hour worked, for three years, $12.80.

Difference in favor of the rotary engines, and against the piston engines, for repairs for each and every hour worked, $8.57. The average number of hours worked by all the steamers per year, for three years, was about 74. Average cost of repairs on rotaries per year at 74 hours' work, $318 02; for pistons, $947 20; difference in favor of rotaries, per year, each, $634.18.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Claims Against the City.

The Committee on Finance of the Common Council were in session yesterday afternoon, at the City Clerk's office, Aldermen Bateham, Bond, Ogden, and Comptroller Burley, being present.

Patrick Flood presented a claim for injuries received by falling through a hole in the burnt district, at the corner of Quincy and LaSalle streets, the sidewalk having no railing put up about the 25th of May last. After hearing some testimony, the case was postponed.

The next claim was that of Sophia Dreckmann, for some compensation for her husband, then in the employ of the Board of Public Works, having lost his life while engaged in tearing down a building on Milwaukee avenue, in October last. The Committee feeling that, although there was no legal claim against the city, yet that it was a case that appealed strongly to their sympathy, recommended that she be paid the sum of $150.

The claim of William H. Russell for damages by falling through a defective sidewalk on the corner of Fourteenth street and Wabash avenue, in July last, claiming $500, was postponed for further testimony.

The claim of John Lussen was for damages to [illegible] the Board of Public Works having revoked a moving permit previously granted him. Mr. Lussen had an application for a permit before the Board, to which the citizens residing in the vicinity of the proposed removal remonstrated, but on the representation of some parties that the objections had been withdrawn, they granted the permit. The Board learned that the parties had not authorized any person to withdraw their objections, and naturally indignant at the subterfuge, immediately revoked the permit. The owner of the building had in the meantime started the building towards its destination, and asked that damages may be awarded him in consequence. The Committee reported adversely to the claim.

The Committee then adjourned.

The Treatment of Cattle.

On yesterday, Mr. Lucien Prince, who has been sent to the West by the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, accompanied by Charles L. Branson, the efficient agent of the Illinois Humane Society, paid a visit to the Stock Yards. The object of the visit of Mr. Prince is to ascertain the manner in which animals are taken care of in the various Stock Yards, and the railroad conveniences for their shipment, and try and have the matter remedied, if necessary, by Congressional intervention. The Massachusetts agent complained bitterly of the inhumanity of many of the shippers of cattle to the East, who, from the time the cattle arrived at Kansas City, huddled them into crowded cars, and dragged them nine or ten miles an hour to Chicago. There are so many of them jammed into a car that they cannot stand comfortably, they cannot breathe, they are given no food or water, cannot lie down, and if one does so it is trampled to death by the hoofs of his neighbor. These diseased cattle are butchered and sold to the citizens of Chicago at exorbitant rates, while those in a better state of preservation are sent on to the East, where they arrive in a worse condition, if possible, than the worthless ones left here for sale. Among the projects to remedy this evil, it is proposed to have the railroad companies furnish more cars, and better ones, for the transportation of cattle; cattle trains must run not less than twenty five miles an hour, and to unload, water and feed at regular intervals, resting the animals at least twelve hours in thirty. If this should be found not to be practicable, then to have compartment cars, in which they can be fed, aired, and watered without unloading. This reform must be brought about by some uniform State or National legislation. Mr. Prince expressed himself highly pleased with the arrangements at the Stock Yards, and thinks them the greatest institution of the kind in the world. He leaves here for the far West to inspect and report on the way in which cattle are handled there.

Organ Recitals.

The first of the series of organ recitals at the Union Park Congregational Church, under the auspices of Mr. Louis Falk, organist of the church, will be given this afternoon, commencing at 3 o'clock. Mr. Falk will preside at the organ, the vocal numbers of the programme being assigned to Mr. Edward Schultze, tenor, and Mme. Clara Brinkerhoff, a New York cantatrice of well known reputation. The part which Madame Brinkerhoff will take in the entertainment will be inferred from the following clipped from an Eastern paper: "Among the attractions of the coming season is a unique musical entertainment given by Mme. Clara M. Brinkerhoff, the clever artist and charming singer. Mme. Brinkerhoff's method is novel and somewhat original. Her entertainment consists of illustrations of the different styles of singing, recitative and other descriptions of musical composition, interspersed with explanatory remarks by the fair cantatrice herself. These last convey an immense amount of useful information in a natural and piquant manner, and render an evening spent in this way a valuable part of a young lady's musical education. Mme. Brinkerhoff is now in Chicago, where the first of her series of entertainments will be given." The programme in full is appended:

1. Overture, "Bohemian Girl" .... Balfe
2. La Sola Chio Piango .... Handel
Madame Clara Brinkerhoff.
3. Ancante from Sonata .... Mendelssohn
4. "My Heart is Thy Home"—Ballad .... Abt
Mr. Ed. Schultze.
5. Ballad—"Coming Through the Clover," .... McCabe
Madame Clara Brinkerhoff.
6. Offertoir .... Wely
7. "Good-bye, Sweetheart," .... Hatton
Mr. Ed. Schultze.
8. The Message to Heaven .... Blumenthal
Madame Clara Brinkerhoff.
9. Overture, "Stradella" .... Flotow

Journalistic "Enterprise."

There was no representative of the *Times* in the County Court during the hearing of the delinquent tax cases, on Thursday, yet that paper, by one of the old tricks of the city editor, obtained a report of the proceedings. THE TRIBUNE's account was published on the inside sheet, at 12 o'clock at night, and a sneaking *Times* reporter sneaked into THE TRIBUNE press-room and stole a copy. No attempt was made to disguise the fact that it was THE TRIBUNE's report, as it was too late to make any alterations. No two reporters condense a speech alike, yet the *Times* published THE TRIBUNE reporter's abstract of the remarks of counsel without a word changed. When the *Times* is "scooped" on an important matter, (and it nearly always is, its reporters are engaged all the time in hunting up *crim. con.* cases) their reports of it are invariably stolen from the other papers. Only its employes are low and mean enough to commit an unprofessional act without compunction of conscience.

Offensive Carcasses.

A good joke was perpetrated on the local of the German Grant paper of this city a day or two since. That paper takes a great interest in the sanitary condition of the city, and pitches into the officials connected with that department frequently for non-compliance with their duty. But the lynx-eyed reporter has his eyes open is evidenced by the following: "HEALTH!—Residents on Washington street, between [illegible] and Fifth avenue, complain that two dogs have been lying on the street for two days. Why are the bodies not removed? Perhaps this notice will hasten their removal."

Frequenters of Washington street will have noticed that the dogs are still undisturbed by the Board of Health, and in a tolerable state of preservation for this warm weather being made of *cast iron*. They are to be placed in front of Holt's new building.

Everything.

Rev. Professor Swing, having returned from his vacation, the Fourth Presbyterian Church Society will, as previously announced, hold service next Sunday morning at McVicker's Theatre.

—Coroner Stephens held several inquests, yesterday, on the bodies of men who had been killed accidentally, and whose deaths have been reported heretofore.

—The hoisting apparatus in Gardner's building, Nos. 174 and 176 Randolph street, fell yesterday, and seriously injured two men who were working beneath.

—The office of Special Inspector of Customs at this port, has been abolished by order of the Treasury Department. The present incumbent, Thos. H. Keefe, has been officially informed of the change, which operates September 10.

—All uniformed members of the Knights of Pythias, intending to be present at the celebration in Milwaukee, on Monday next, are requested to meet at the office of H. O. Berry, No. 108 South Clinton street, at 8 o'clock this evening.

—George C. Powers, the man who was arrested on Thursday, on suspicion that he had caused his wife's death by beating her, was discharged from custody by the Coroner yesterday afternoon. It was found in the examination of witnesses that the boy was entirely to blame for the accident. An inquest was held last night.

—On Thursday morning a party of five men took a small boat for a row on the lake. They pushed out nearly to the crib, two miles from shore, when the water became very rough, and they were in imminent danger of capsizing. The tug Shields, Captain Roach, came along opportunely and took them safely to land. The party felt very thankful for their escape from a watery grave.

—At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon the body of an unknown man was found floating in the lake, and was towed to the Ogden slip by a tug-boat. From there it was conveyed to the Morgue, where an inquest will be held to-day. The remains are supposed to be those of a Polander who was drowned a short time since by falling off a dredge belonging to the Grant & Munson Sand Company.

—An intoxicated individual named Edward Fitzgerald, who resides at No. 131 South Canal street, was robbed of his watch and chain, last night, by a man named Byron Hawkins. Officer Bowden, one of the shrewdest policemen in the West Division, and one who is always around just about the time when his services are required, observed Hawkins "going through" the inebriated man, and arrested him.

—A little girl named Mary Ruderson, residing at No. 158 North Jefferson street, was run over by a truck wagon, and killed, in front of her house, on Thursday afternoon. The driver of the vehicle did not stop to inquire into the nature of the injuries which he had caused. He was arrested yesterday, and gave the name of John Crotty. An inquest on the girl's remains will be held to-day.

—The principal arrivals at the Barnes House yesterday were as follows: Chas. Garlies, Philadelphia; C. B. Blatt, Connecticut; J. Monroe, Rhode Island; J. Jones, Salt Lake; L. Smith, Missouri; D. L. Philips, Springfield; M. J. Paries, Buffalo; J. W. Kennedy, New York; H. W. Buckmaster, Alton; E. F. Dominick, New York; L. F. Merriman, Illinois; T. T. Conley, Boston; J. A. Thompson, Detroit; H. D. Latham, St. Louis; C. Phelps, Buffalo; A. D. Fitch, Clinton; J. Nathan, Indiana; E. Gurnsey and wife, Duluth.

—To-morrow the Government Overland Mail Train will leave the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Depot at 10 a. m., stopping at all regular stations on the main line and connecting with the Monday morning express train on the Union Pacific Railroad for Denver, San Francisco, and the Pacific Coast. Tickets via Chicago and North Western, or Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroads, will be taken on this train.

—The following building permits were issued by the Board of Public Works on yesterday: Fred. Milleman, 3-story brick and basement, 23x60 feet, No. 184 Indiana street; Relief and Aid Society, 4 story brick and basement, 30x70 feet, No. 51 La Salle street; Harmon Small, 3-story brick and basement, 23x56 feet, No. 89 North Wells street; William S. Johnson, 3-story brick and basement, 40x150 feet, corner of Rush and Illinois streets.

—The range of yesterday's temperature was as follows, observations having been taken by Manasse & de Yongh, optician, 88 and 89 West Madison street, every half hour: At 7:30 a. m., 80 deg.; 8 a. m., 82; 8:30 a. m., 85; 9 a. m., 87; 9:30 a. m., 88; 10 a. m., [illegible]; 10:30 a. m., 93; 11 a. m., 94; 11:30 a. m., 96; 12 m., 96; 12:30 p. m., 96; 1 p. m., 96; 1:30 p. m., 96; 2 p. m., 96; 2:30 p. m., 96; 3 p. m., 96; [illegible] p. m., 94; 4 p. m., 94; 4:30 p. m., 93; 5 p. m., 93; 5:30 p. m., 92; 6 p. m., 92 in the shade. At noon the mercury indicated 106 degrees in the sun.

—Albert C. Storey, yesterday, entered a suit before Justice Haines against the City of Chicago, claiming damages to the extent of $200, being the alleged value of a favorite canine of his which fell into the hands of the Poundkeeper of the West Division, and by him legally drowned after being incarcerated in durance vile for four days. What seems somewhat singular is that the suit is brought at the instance of Mr. Storey, who is himself of the legal fraternity, before a Justice Court, when, by the City Charter, the city can only be made a defendant to a suit before a Court of Record.

—A stabbing affray occurred on the steamer Davenport, yesterday, just before she landed at Madison, Iowa, between two negro deck hands, both of St. Louis, in which one of them received a stab from a dirk, either one of them may die.

FOREIGN.

The Meeting of the Emperors.

Arrival of Francis Joseph of Austria at Berlin.

The Pope to Reside in France.

Germany.

BERLIN, Sept. 6.—Bismarck has a long interview with the Emperor Alexander yesterday. Prince Gortschakoff was present. The Czar attended the opera last night, with the Emperor William and all the members of the Royal family. This morning he drove alone in Thiergarten, and on his return to the Russian Embassy received Generals Moltke and Wrangel, and other distinguished officers of the Prussian army. During the day the Czar again visited the Emperor William, and called on the Crown Prince and other members of the Royal family.

The Emperor Francis Joseph, of Austria, arrived this evening, from Dresden, and was received at the railway station by the Emperor William, with precisely the same ceremonies and attentions which were accorded to the Czar. As the two German Emperors rode side by side through the streets the cheering was incessant, and the popular enthusiasm was even greater than that displayed yesterday.

Spain.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—The *Mail's* Madrid despatch states that the Spanish Government will send a protest to Thiers against the installation of the Pope at Pau, on the ground that its proximity to the Spanish frontier is objectionable. Theirs, therefore, will provide a residence for the Pope at Compeigne.

MADRID, Sept. 6.—The *Equalidad*, in response to the suggestions of English journals, indignantly repudiates the idea that Spain will part with the Island of Cuba on any consideration.

Great Britain.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The rinderpest has appeared among cattle in several places in Yorkshire, but precautions have been taken to prevent its spreading.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 6.—The Canada and France have arrived.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—Four persons were killed by the explosion of a powder mill at Hounslow this morning.

There has been a further advance in the prices of English coal. Twenty thousand miners of the Midland coal mines are preparing to strike for an increase of wages.

France.

PARIS, Sept. 6.—It is rumored that Miss Nellie Grant is to be married to M. Duvergier de Hauranne, author of a work on the institutions of the United States and son of the distinguished historian of the Parliamentary Government in France.

The reports received by the Government of the assassination of its agent and other French citizens in Paraguay are fully confirmed.

Egypt.

CAIRO, Sept. 6.—No Egyptian force has entered Abyssinian territory, as has been asserted. The troops were stationed on the frontier some time ago to prevent the incursion of Abyssinians, and they have orders not to cross it. Owing to the threatening attitude of Prince Kassi, the frontier army has been reinforced with 4,000 men.

The Arbitration.

GENEVA, Sept. 6.—The Board of Arbitration met at noon, and remained in session until 3:30, concluding all the business requiring their deliberation. The Court then adjourned till Monday, to give time for a final revising and translating of official copies of the judgment rendered. The Arbitrators have accepted the invitation of the Federal Council to a State dinner at Berne on Tuesday, in celebration of the happy issue of their deliberations. They will return to Geneva on Saturday, the 14th, when their official signatures will be affixed to the documents, and the respective Governments apprised of the results of the Arbitration, in accordance with the terms of the treaty. General gratification is expressed at the speedy and satisfactory result of the labors of the Arbitrators. A number of persons connected with the Court have already left Geneva.

Special to the New York World.

GENEVA, Sept. 6.—The Tribunal of Arbitration, to-day, pronounced its decision, making the award for losses caused by the Alabama, Florida, and Shenandoah, and for expenditures incurred by the United States in pursuit of these vessels. The award is said to be a lump sum of $15,000,000. This, however, is not positively known.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—Paris papers to-day publish a rumor, from an unknown source, that the Geneva Tribunal has awarded the United States damages to the amount of $4[illegible],000,000, with interest for nine years, at 7 per cent per annum. No credit is given to the report.

IOWA.

Early Return of General Stanley's Yellowstone Expedition—A Fight Near Fort Ellis, Mont., Between Major Baker's Force and Indians—An Indian Party Coming East.

SIOUX CITY, IOWA, September 6.—Private letters were received from Fort Sully, Dakota, a day or two since, from General Stanley, who is in command of the Yellowstone expedition. At that time, August 28th, they were at O'Fallon's Creek, and expected to reach Fort Rice on their return about the 25th of the present month. It was the intention, when the expedition started, to remain out, surveying and exploring the Yellowstone valley until the 31st of October, and perhaps later.

The letters state that but little trouble has been met with from the Indians, but in view of the fact that Major Baker, who is in command of a similar escort for the surveyors working east from Fort Ellis, Montana, was attacked and had a fight. It is believed that they have had something to do with General Stanley's early return. Full particulars of Baker's fight are not made public, but it is known that he was attacked at daylight on the morning of the 14th of August by a large body of Indians, and after a sharp fight drove them. The fight took place and fifty miles east of Fort Ellis, near where Pryor's River empties into the Yellowstone.

General Cowan, Commissioner Bennett, and a large Indian delegation, passed Fort Sully, Dakota, last night, on the steamer Esperanza, on their way to Washington. "Sitting Bull" was expected to form one of this party, but he could not be induced to come in. The party waited over two weeks at Fort Peck, but had to leave him and many others.

Arrested for Abduction.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Sept. 6.—A man named Vaughn has been arrested at Vinton, Iowa, taken to Independence, and confined in jail, charged with abducting two girls, 14 years of age, from Jesup, for lewd purposes. Being pursued, he abandoned the girls at Frenchtown, nine miles from Jesup. The mother of one of the girls followed him into Vinton, where he was taken into custody. The whereabouts of the girls is still a mystery.

THE GALLOWS.

Execution of Patrick Morrisey, at Buffalo, for the Murder of His Mother.

BUFFALO, Sept. 6.—At noon, to-day, Patrick Morrisey expiated the unnatural crime of matricide on the gallows in the jail yard. At 11:10 this morning, in company with a Deputy Sheriff, Morrisey passed around the corridors of the jail, bidding farewell to the prisoners in confinement. When opposite the cell of John Gaffney, also sentenced to be hanged on the 27th inst., both of the doomed men broke out into loud sobbing. Morrisey plead as a last dying request that Gaffney's cell might be opened, and he be permitted to embrace him. The Sheriff complied, and Gaffney walked quickly into the hall, while he was firmly clasped by Morrisey, both men kissing and consoling each other. On the scaffold, Morrisey read in a clear, firm tone, a brief address, admitting his crime, but declaring that he had no knowledge of what he did, and warning those present to beware of intoxicating drinks, and thus evil associates. He then bid farewell to all. The rope was adjusted to his neck, and the black cap drawn over his face, and the signal was given to the Sheriff, who sprung the trap, and Morrisey fell a distance of seven feet, his neck being instantly broken.

Fires.

OSWEGO, Sept. 6.—The extensive lumber yards of H. B. Rathbun & Son, at Mill Point, near Belleville, Canada, were destroyed by fire on Saturday. Two and a half millions of piled lumber was consumed. Loss about $40,000, and no insurance.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—Four tanks of oil exploded and burned, besides setting fire to a thousand barrels, at Lombard's oil works, in Sixty-fifth street. Two firemen were badly burned. The loss is over $20,000. The fire is still burning.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Sept. 7.—PASSED UP—Props Russia, Toledo, Pacific, Canisteo, Shickluna, Dubuque, Forest City, Concord; barks E. Cornia, Pensaukee, Watson; schrs B. Parsons, Ellington, Pandora, Swallow, G. L. Johnson, St. Joseph, Sam Walker, Alva Bradley, Wm. Shupe, City of Sheboygan, Lucy Clark, George Ward.

PASSED DOWN—Props Meteor, Chicago; barks Naiad, Lafrinier; schrs Libbie Nau, George Finney, W. B. Allen.

WIND—South.

Illinois River Items.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Sept. 6.—RIVER—Arrived—Canal boats Monitor and General McClellan, from Peru, with corn for Chicago. Departed—Nothing.

CANAL—Passed In—Monitor and McClellan, with corn for Chicago. Passed out—Nothing.

East Liberty Live Stock Market.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Sept. 6.—CATTLE—Market dull; arrivals heavy; best, 6¾ to 7c; stockers, 3½ to 4c; prospects bad.

SHEEP—Market only fair; arrivals fair; best, 5¼ to 6c; medium, 4½ to 4½c; common, 3 to 4c; prospects fair for good sheep.

HOGS—Market firm for good; arrivals fair; Philadelphia, $5.65 to $5.90; Yorkers, $4.60 to $4.90; prospects fair.

Albany Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 6.—BEEVES—The market opened firm at last week's prices, and with a more abundant supply. The attendance of buyers was good, but as no reduction in price could be obtained, only a little trade was done. There was a marked improvement in the quality of all grades this week, good cattle being more abundant. A few Texan cattle were offered, and realized good prices, as they were superior to any of that class previously seen in this market, and several good mixed herds found a ready sale. Buyers, however, think the prices asked much too high, and consequently will not buy more than they absolutely require. Prices are about the same as last week for choice beeves, but heavy and drooping for common and medium, with a downward tendency. Several sales were reported at a reduction of from 10c per lb, and it is not improbable, if buyers continue to hold off, a further decline will be reported to-morrow.

MILCH COWS AND CALVES—There is nothing doing in this market, and prices are about the same as last week.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—An increased supply, with a light demand, gave the market a downward tendency yesterday, although in the early part of the day a fair trade was done. Good sheep are still scarce, and command full prices, but common grades and lambs have declined ½c per pound. The feeling prevails in this, as in the cattle market, that prices are too high for butchers to make anything like a fair profit on their purchase; consequently, buyers are holding off, with the view of forcing the prices down. Prices for sheep ranged from 4½c to 7c, and for lambs, from 5½c to 9½c.

HORSES—Market quiet, offerings light, and prices about the same as last week.

INNOCENT.

Dr. Schoeppe Declared Guiltless After Being Sentenced to Be Hanged.

CARLISLE, Pa., Sept. 6.—The testimony of Professors Genth, of Philadelphia; Woomley, of Ohio, and Haines, of Dickinson College was given to-day for Dr. Schoeppe, and was very strong in his favor. This afternoon, the defence closed, and the prosecution made no further effort. Dr. Schoeppe received the announcement very calmly. Samuel Hepburn next arose and announced to the Court that the counsel for the defence were willing to submit the case at once to the jury with the usual charge from the Chief Justice. The Chief Judge here remarked that he had considered the moral evidence so feeble that, on the hearing for binding over to answer to the charge, he could not see how he could have done so. Further remarking that he believed it was God's providence which alone had saved the Court and former Jury from committing a great wrong, he considered it remarkable that although the relatives of Miss Steinnecke were present at her death-bed, and knew of all the circumstances, they did not deem it necessary to have a Coroner's inquest held, and expressed no suspicion of foul play until after the production of the will by the prisoner. The Chief Judge then said he believed it to be his duty to deliver a formal charge, and he would prepare it by 9 a. m. to-morrow, to which time he then adjourned the Court. Dr. Schoeppe stands virtually acquitted, and the formal announcement of not guilty will be made to-morrow morning.

Telegraphic Brevities.

A 3-months old child of Mr. Herrick, of Portland, Me., lost its life yesterday morning by a cat sucking its breath while sleeping.

—There was quite a heavy frost in some portions of Bangor, Me., on Tuesday and Wednesday nights. In the town of Plymouth, corn was killed, and the farmers are cutting it for fodder. The thermometer stood, at 5 o'clock, Thursday morning, at 27 degrees.

—Greatly exaggerated reports as to the extent of the fire at Erie, Pa., Wednesday night, were telegraphed over the country. Only the Reed House was burned. No other damage was done.

—The Governor of Arkansas sent Major General Upham, of the militia, with fifteen of his guards, to Pope County, yesterday. They were met at the end of the track by Dodson, the sheriff, with three companies of militia. Trouble of the gravest character is apprehended.

—A Milwaukee butcher, named R. Eckert, split his wife's head open with an axe yesterday. The citizens were about to lynch him, when the police interfered, and arrested the man.

—A Convention of Iowa wool-growers meets at Iowa City, Sept. 21, under the auspices of the Wool Growers' Association of Muscatine, Cedar, and Johnson Counties.

A Murderer's Suicide.

The Oldham (England) *Evening Express*, of Aug. 14, says: "The man James Flynn, who was sentenced at the last Manchester Assizes for the willful murder of Johanna Nevin, and who has since been confined to the county-prison, Strangeways, Manchester, died from exhaustion at about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The conduct of the man since he received sentence of death has been violent, and in every way most extraordinary. He was condemned on Thursday, the 1st inst., and on that night refused to take anything either to eat or drink. On the first night the Governor of the prison did not think there was any determination on the part of the prisoner to refuse food, but that his appetite had merely forsaken him, for the time being, through the severity of the sentence. On the following day, however, Flynn still persistently refused to eat anything, and the Governor called the attention of the surgeon to the matter. The surgeon advised that he should be tried to the breakfast time the following day, and if he still continued in his determination to reject his food means should be taken to compel him. Contrary to the expectations of the surgeon he still held out, and it was decided to bring the stomach-pump into requisition. Up to this time the man had conducted himself with more sullenness than violence, but when he saw the surgeon and his attendants at the door of his cell with the stomach-pump he seized a stool, and, swinging it over his head, swore he would knock out the brains of any one who attempted even to enter his cell. They were thus held at bay for some time, but the warder who has been in attendance on Flynn watched his opportunity and seized the prisoner round the arms and body, and pinioned him while the surgeon and his attendants succeeded in placing the pipe of the instrument down the man's throat. Finding himself baffled in his attempts not to allow the use of the instrument, he now became exceedingly violent, and worked his head about in so violent a manner that the surgeon found it useless to attempt to use the pump again. After this the prisoner's boots were removed, and slippers supplied to him, for seeing the mood he was in, it was thought he might make use of them as weapons of violence. On the day following, as indeed on every day since his sentence, the Governor endeavored to induce him to partake of food, and sent to his own residence for tea and bread and butter to give the man. This was also refused, Flynn taking just a sufficient quantity of the tea to moisten his throat and his lips, but leaving the solids entirely untouched. When stimulants have been tendered him in gruel or other compounds he has always refused—sometimes even with oaths—to receive them. The Roman Catholic chaplain of the prison (Rev. Mr. Clarkson) has been in daily attendance on him, and like the rest of the officials of the prison, has done his utmost to get the man to eat, but, of course, without success, and his allusions to things of eternity were, it is only natural to suppose, treated with the same contempt. With such a course it was impossible for the man to survive long, and he died, as we have said before, at about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, having become somewhat emaciated through want of food."

Terrible Storm on the Plains—Gulches Flooded and Trains Delayed—A Calf that Disappeared in Chunks.

From the Denver News, Aug. 30.

A terrible storm commenced east of Hugo, Tuesday night, continued all day Wednesday and Wednesday night, and was still progressing at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. The passenger train which left Kansas City Monday night, and was therefore due in Denver Wednesday morning, was delayed twenty-eight hours in consequence of the storm, and did not reach here till noon yesterday. Tuesday night the rain began to fall in torrents, accompanied by lightning, and for the succeeding twenty-four hours it seemed as if the second flood had come, such a volume of water having rarely fallen within the same space of time. At one time, when the rain-fall appeared to be increasing in violence, the wind suddenly sprang up, the windows rattled noisily, the cars rocked recklessly, and there were all the indications of a tremendous blow. The storm reached its height, however, on Wednesday, when the dry gulches and ravines were filled to overflowing, and the railroad grade was swept away in six different places. Some of the railroad hands, who were stationed at intervals along the line, were caught napping on Tuesday night, and taken unawares, and a hand-car belonging to one of the party was carried some distance through a gulch. The amazement on the faces of the workmen as they saw their hand-car passing from view was picturesque. Yesterday morning, when the train left Deertrail, the breaks and washouts had been temporarily repaired, and no further damage was apprehended.

Passengers were frightened by the appalling pranks of lightning on Wednesday night. Many cowered in their berths with fear and trembling. The electricity, in vast sheets, shot along the prairies, and flamed high into the heavens, like the ghost of burning Chicago. Captain Barron, who owns a little home at Hugo, went out to milk his cow while the lightning was playing its liveliest. Bending over against the docile cow, the Captain commenced to titillate for milk, while on the opposite side, cowering at the romp of its mother, stood a frightened calf, blinking at the blazing elements, and too scared to move a peg. Presently a shaft of lightning came out of the clouds, or out of the ground, or from somewhere, and that poor calf, that a moment before stood cowering by its parent, was nowhere, and yet everywhere, for the miserable carcass, hide, hair, and all, vanished like a veal cutlet at a fashionable restaurant. The calf was pretty effectually demolished. But the Captain and the old cow escaped unhurt.

An Austrian Specter—An Apparition That Was Killed.

The public of Vienna have been much troubled by a story of an apparition which has lately occupied the newspapers of the Austrian capital. A sentry, posted by night in the lobbies of the Imperial Palace, observed, to his dismay, a female figure, enveloped in the long folds of a capacious cloak, emerge from the chambers of the late Archduchess Sophia. The alarmed soldier at once saved himself from intercourse with the ghost by flight, and told his story to his superior officer. Without putting faith in his narrative, the Marshal of the Court established a watch, and caused the lobbies communicating with the rooms of the late mother of the Emperor to be occupied by the Palace guards. Next night the mysterious vision was again seen by several persons, but vanished almost instantly. Another night the phantom showed itself to a second sentry, who fainted with terror. Some days later a new sentry saw the specter approach, but, more bold than his companions, maintained his *sang froid*, and aimed a blow at it with his bayonet. The specter thereupon took to flight, but, pursued by the soldier, fell mortally wounded by a bayonet thrust in the back. The guards and attendants hastened to the spot on hearing the cries of the wounded ghost and found a beardless youth, who was recognized as a priest. The strangest part of this business is that the Court has done its utmost to hush the matter up, and the soldier whose bayonet led to the discovery of the mystery has been relieved from his sentry duties and sent, as was said, to join a distant garrison. The *Tagblatt*, however, says he has been put in prison, and is now in solitary confinement. The clerical papers deny that the ghost was a priest, but, on the other hand, it is alleged that he was one of the young chaplains attached to the palace and a tool of the Jesuits.

SINGULAR EFFECTS OF WAR.

Spontaneous Appearance of Exotic Forage Plants in France after the Invasion.

In a communication lately made to the Paris Academy, M. Vibraye states the fact of certain exotic forage plants having appeared in considerable numbers in the central parts of France, after the stay of the army in these localities. He gives the following account of these plants:

Their appearance, no doubt, results from forage supplied from abroad, the seeds of which had fallen into the ground. At the present time several Mediterranean plants (chiefly Algerian), having braved the cold of an exceptionally severe winter, are being largely propagated, forming extensive meadows, and changing soil that was formerly arid, and produced no vegetation of importance, to veritable oases. This may probably lead to the definite introduction of a large number of plants into a more Northern region than that which they appear naturally to occupy and to prefer.

The first notion of the possibility of such plants being brought into French soil through the fodder consumption of the army, arose in 1870. A botanist of Strasburg, M. Buchinger, wrote to M. Franchet (conservator of my collections) some days before the investment of the place, that, on examining the fodder which was being given to the horses, he had found in it forty-four species of plants belonging to the Mediterranean region, and most of which were Algerian. He suggested to M. Franchet to make observations, and see whether some of these plants would not appear in the soil. The prediction was verified; and in April, 1871, M. Franchet found two exotic centauries, and communicated the fact to M. Nouel, the director of the Orleans Museum. Since then these two botanists have made minute researches on the subject, and have discovered many more such plants. This is, briefly, the history of the discovery. The places where the phenomenon has been best observed are in the Department of the Loire-et-Cher: (1) on the right bank of the Loire, near the railway; (2) on the left bank, the country about Blois. Then, too, in the Communes of Cour and more especially of Cheverny, which districts were successively occupied. Observations have also been made at Orleans, on the Boulevard Saint Jean, and the Isle of Arrault.

I shall best recount these observations by giving them as they were written down in the order of date.

On the 18th of March, 1872, certain new plants, observed the previous year at Blois and Orleans, had increased considerably on arid soil, which formerly bore only some poor and stunted herbs. Each of the districts furnished about 90 to 100 species. But the species were not the same in each district, and the total number of species met with was 157, belonging to twenty-one families.

On the 27th of April my attention was called to the large number of annuals and biennials disseminated. The annual plants, which De Candolle call monocarpian, because they terminated their existence by a perfect and unique fructification, are invariably reproduced by the dissemination of their seeds when they have come to maturity; the individual dies, while the species becomes perennial; which duration, on the other hand, is temporarily acquired by the individual, when a scythe, or the grazing of cattle, retards the last and indispensable phase of the plant's existence.

At this date, April 27, trefoil and lucerne promised to be very abundant in the Blois district. By the 1st of May an incessant appearance of new species was noticed, and it seemed beyond a doubt that before the end of the season the four localities of Blois, Cheverny, Vendome, and Orleans would furnish not fewer than two hundred species, of which one hundred and seventy at least were peculiar to meadows and pasture lands.

On the 3d of May a new fact presented itself. During the war a forage depot had stood at the side of the market place of Cour Cheverny, but last year no appearance of any new plant had been discovered there notwithstanding careful search. On the 3d some twelve species of foreign forage plants made their appearance, and others were expected. This shows that the seeds had remained in the soil for sixteen months without alteration of their germinating properties. This is an interesting fact, and a corollary of a law of rotation observed in all natural meadows, viz., the temporary disappearance of dominant species, yielding for an indeterminate period to new types, which by-and-by come to displace, when they meet with certain favoring atmospheric influences, not very fully understood.

The Algerian plants withstood successfully the frost of the 12th May, which did much damage to our vines and the shoots of certain trees, especially indigenous conifers.

M. Vibraye, in closing his note, speaks of the above phenomena as being quite an event. It is not the ephemeral appearance of a few plants sparsely disseminated, raising the problematical hope of fixing in the soil a useful [illegible]—it is an exodus, a migration, not of a modest *florule*, but of a *flora*, independent and complete. It is, to a ward, a treasure which [illegible] the central districts of France are called on to [illegible] appropriate. He argues that the propagation of these plants should not be left to chance, but that human skill should be brought to bear on it.

Royal Honors to an American Artist.

The following extracts from a private letter contains some interesting gossip in reference to the appreciation, by the London *haut monde*, of an American artist, Mr. William Bradford:

LANGHAM HOTEL, LONDON, Aug. [illegible]—You have heard of William's (Bradford's) success at Osborne. The Princess Louise has given him an order for a picture, and the Queen also has given him a commission for one of his most important works. He spent an hour and a half at Osborne House, and was invited to stay to lunch, but considered it was not best to take all offered favors. The Princess Louise was delighted with the pictures and sketches, and took her mother into her room to see them in the afternoon, when the Queen expressed herself delighted with them, and, on the strength of it, gave the order referred to. The Marquis of Lorne called at the hotel (Isle of Wight) one morning and stayed some time. When he arrived, William (Bradford) was in the coffee-room talking with Mr. Hoppin, and Mr. Hoppin said incredulously, on being told of the order: "You need it in black and white to make Americans believe it." Just then a servant walked up to William and said: "His Lordship, the Marquis of Lorne awaits you in your parlor." Mr. Hoppin turned to Bradford, and said: "That is black and white enough."

It may be mentioned that Mr. Bradford's commission from the Queen is the first royal favor of the kind granted to an American artist since the days of Benjamin West, who was himself more a sort of half-naturalized Englishman than a legitimate citizen of the United States.

A Rejected Suitor Puts a Bullet in His Brain.

From the New York Commercial, Sept. 2.

Hackensack was on Friday night the scene of a very painful tragedy, in which the parties concerned occupy a conspicuous social position, and are quite wealthy. The matter was kept from the knowledge of the public at the time, but secrecy is no longer possible owing to the fatal termination of the affair.

It appears that a young man, named Henry Quackenbush, had been, for some considerable time, very marked in his attentions to Miss Cora Campbell, but his affection, it seems, was not reciprocated. On the evening above mentioned he called, as usual, on Miss Campbell, and, after a short time, asked her to become his wife. Miss Campbell took a very sensible view of the matter, and plainly told him that it was foolishness to think of matrimony (both being but seventeen), and that the thing was impossible for the present. The request was again repeated and again refused. Finally, drawing a small revolver, and placing it to his forehead, the question was again put, and Miss Campbell, supposing young Quackenbush to be only endeavoring to frighten her into a favorable answer, once more replied in the negative, when he immediately fired, and fell to the floor pierced through the forehead. He was instantly summoned, and the youth taken to his home, but despite the efforts of the best physicians, young Quackenbush died at half-past six o'clock this morning. The sad affair has caused intense excitement in Hackensack to-day.

How Twenty-Three Gentlemen Got Seats in the New York Central Cars.

A gentleman from the West, who arrived in this city yesterday, tells of an incident which happened this week on a New York Central train which may furnish a hint to travellers hereafter. Among the passengers who got on the train at Utica there were twenty-three men who were unable to find a seat. Among them was a lawyer, who proposed to the rest that all decline to give up their tickets until they were furnished seats. The agreement was made, and when the conductor came around he found twenty-three gentlemanly but very obstinate men, who refused to give him either tickets or money unless he would show them a place to sit. The conductor replied that there was plenty of vacant seats in the next car, but on inquiry it was ascertained that this was a drawing-room car, for which extra charge was made. So the twenty-three declined to budge, and matters remained in this unsettled condition until the cars had gone a long distance. The conductor finally induced two dozen persons who had seats to go into the drawing room car, without extra charge, and then made a place for the obstinate twenty-three, who then gave up their tickets, as they had said they would do. Undoubtedly they had the right of it, and the courts have repeatedly decided that a passenger is justified in refusing payment of fare until the railroad company gives him proper accommodations.

—The St. Louis *Democrat's* Indian reporter says: "The-One-That-Hunts-the-Tiger got up at Lem Wakefield's, last night, and lost all his wampum on the ace."

POLITICAL.

Predictions as to the Result in Maine.

An Analysis of the Recent Vote in Vermont.

Carl Schurz and General Ewing at Cleveland—Colonel Carter at Springfield.

The Liberals of New York to Hold a Mammoth Meeting on Thursday.

THE CAMPAIGN IN MAINE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—Correspondents in Maine generally agree that the election next Monday will probably result in a somewhat reduced majority for the Grant party. During the last six years the Republican majority in Maine has averaged [illegible] and in 1868, which is the test, exceeded [illegible]. Speaker Blaine has been unscrupulous in using the immense means placed in his hands by the plethoric Administration managers. The Maine *Standard* says: "It requires a liberal gain of 15 per cent in Maine to reach victory [illegible] but a gain of 15 per cent elsewhere would leave poor Grant very much where Scott was found after the election of [illegible]. If the Liberal force, hastily and imperfectly organized as it is in Maine, should prove not larger than 5 per cent of the former Republican vote, the result would be a steady pledge of victory. A like gain in other States would carry [illegible] Electoral votes—a majority in the Electoral College. That gain would only be [illegible] votes in Maine, and would only reduce the Radical majority from 20,400, the [illegible]." A despatch from Kittery, Me., says great efforts are making to pack this end of the First Congressional District with navy yard workmen in the interest of Burleigh, the Grant candidate. About 350 are stowed away in the navy yard, their polling force being distributed among the towns on the Maine borders opposite Portsmouth. There is no possible legitimate employment for them. General Farnsworth says of the Maine canvass, from which he just returned, that the Liberal element in that State is of strength and character that will have an weight in the election next week. The probabilities are, that a larger vote than that of 1868 will be polled—when, out of 180,000 votes, the largest ever cast, Grant obtained a majority of [illegible]. A reduction of 10,000 on that majority would indicate a proportionate defection of 80,000 in this State, 40,000 in Pennsylvania, and [illegible].

THE RESULT IN VERMONT.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—The *Tribune* says: "If our friends will do as well in other States as in Vermont, we shall have nothing to fear. Look at the following table of the loss in Vermont: Republican vote, 1868, 44,167; Grant vote, 1872, [illegible]; loss, 981. Democratic vote, 1868, 12,045; Liberal and Democratic vote, 1872, 17,6[illegible]; gain, [illegible]." Mayor Banks, fresh from Tennessee, brings good news from that State. Greeley's friends estimate at from 50,000 to 75,000 [illegible] the State Fair, without distinction of party, have invited Mr. Greeley to deliver an agricultural address, at Nashville, on Oct. 8. In case of his acceptance, large numbers from Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, [illegible], and Kentucky are expected to attend the exercises.

CARL SCHURZ AT CLEVELAND.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 7.—The Hon. Carl Schurz was met at the depot by a body guard of at least [illegible] mounted men, who escorted him to the [illegible] House. The reception was, in fact, a perfect ovation. The meeting at the public square, at 8 o'clock p. m., was attended by about 20,000 people. Intense enthusiasm prevailed; there were 1,800 torches, with transparencies and banners, in procession. The square was packed with the masses, who listened attentively to the eloquent speaker. His speech was telling blows, and their effect will be felt in November. General Thomas Ewing spoke from the same stand, and it was a great meeting [illegible] make one-eighth [illegible] a senator [illegible] hear him. General Ewing is a very terrible and eloquent speaker, and spoke at length. The Germans will serenade General Schurz to-night. The meeting may safely be pronounced the most decided success of the campaign, and, beyond a doubt, it will have the desired effect. You can safely count on Cuyahoga County for Greeley and Brown, and Chamberlain for Congress from this district.

COLONEL CARTER AT SPRINGFIELD—GRANT MEETING—JOSEPH LEDLIE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 7.—To-night our city is all ablaze again with torch-light processions, which have filled the State House grounds to overflowing, and the people are wild with enthusiasm. A cannon is belching forth, in thunder tones, its welcome to the masses of people congregated to listen to the Hon. George Carter, Speaker of the House of Representatives of Louisiana. His speech is replete with sharp and convincing arguments, which carry conviction to the hearts of his hearers, and meet with the greatest applause. It may be said that no speech of the campaign has met with greater favor. Mr. Carter convinced his hearers that the Southern people are in earnest in their desire to be one people, under one flag and one Government, and that those most desirous to attain this object are the soldiers of the rebel army.

There were 50 or 300 people present at the wigwam to hear the Hon. James F. [illegible], under ordinary circumstances, would have been a good meeting for the Grant [illegible]. But the contrast to-night between the popular demonstration at Greeley Park and that of the wigwam made it look sickly indeed. Interest in Grant and his waning cause is dying out in this section of the State, and in proportion as it ceases the enthusiasm for Greeley increases.

Joseph Ledlie has returned from [illegible] Convention at Louisville, with his eyes opened. He evidently set rather heavily upon the managers of that stupendous fraud in this State. They have learned which by experience the expenditure of a large amount of money, and have learned what they ought to have known, that the people cannot be hoaxed. He has no longer followers in this county, and it is believed that he will come out soon and espouse the Grant cause.

THE ANTECEDENTS OF LOUIS DENT.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Several of the Grant organs have made statements that Judge Dent, who recently beat over the head with a bludgeon Mr. H. Reed, of the *Capital*, is a distant relation of General Dent; that he is a Johnson man; that he is now probably for Greeley, and, finally, that he is the black sheep of the family. The latter may be true; but, instead of being a distant relation of General Dent, he is the brother of that gentleman, and, therefore, the brother-in-law of the President. The statement that he was a Johnson man is also partly true, as his father, the present Postmaster at Covington, Ky., was a Johnson man, as was his brother, the General, until toward the close of Johnson's term. Judge Dent was once a respectable man in California, with whose [illegible] long time, the President, at a humbler period of his existence, made his home. Dent is for Greeley, that of course he is in favor of Grant's election.

GRANT AND SOUTHERN WAR CLAIMS—ATTORNEY GENERAL WILLIAMS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—As a result of the [illegible] which some of the Grant politicians are doing in the South for his cause, it is stated that during the month of August 700 new claims have been filed with the Southern Claims Commission. It has been shown that Grant's friends, in seeking support among the Southern people, have promised if they support Grant for re-election, their claims would be promptly paid. The increase during the past month is, therefore, significant.

Attorney General Williams, notwithstanding two months' hard service on the stump in Oregon, is again to enter the campaign as a speaker. His first speech will be in Philadelphia on Tuesday.

GRAND LIBERAL RALLY IN NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—The following speakers have accepted invitations to speak at the Liberal ratification meeting to be held in this city Sept. 12: Horatio Seymour, Francis [illegible], Governor Randolph, Governor Walker of Virginia; R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia; Governor Austin Blair, of Michigan; General [illegible], General Farnsworth, Chauncey M. Depew, [illegible] McClure, of Pennsylvania, and numerous known local orators.

LIBERAL TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 7.—The Democrats and Liberals had their first torchlight parade of the campaign to-night, and made a most creditable display in their gay and brilliant uniforms. After marching through the principal streets they halted at Broadway and Washington avenue, where a mass meeting was held, at which Senator Blair, Congressman Wells and several other gentlemen spoke to one of the largest crowds ever assembled in the city.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—A Liberal mass meeting will be held in Union Square [illegible]. Among the speakers will be Francis [illegible], Governor Hoffman, Senator Fenton, [illegible] Seymour and General Banks.

The *World* warmly indorses Kernan [illegible] former whom all can support. The [illegible] changes from yesterday, and asserts the Syracuse nominations were dictated by [illegible]. It says that the Bourbon failure [illegible] is inconsiderable when compared [illegible].

The *Times* offers to donate $10,000 to [illegible] excursion fund if it does not [illegible] statement that J. Russell Jones's [illegible] President Grant to be false, the *Tribune* [illegible] a like sum provided that the *Times* [illegible].

Telegraphic Brevities.

The fourth annual fair of the Northern Agricultural Society commences at [illegible] Monday.

—Dr. Paul Schoeppe was on Saturday [illegible] at Carlisle, the jury returning a verdict of not guilty.

—The Iowa Pacific Railway has a [illegible]